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ESTABLISHED 1887

Pretoria Bank Chief Says Crisis Affects All Southern Africa

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Gerhard de Kock, head of the South African central bank, reiterated Friday his government's warning that a continued refusal by foreign banks to lend money to the country would batter not only the South African economy but also those of neighboring countries.

454 Schools Are Closed to End Unrest at Cape Town

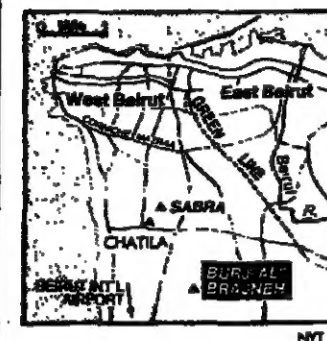
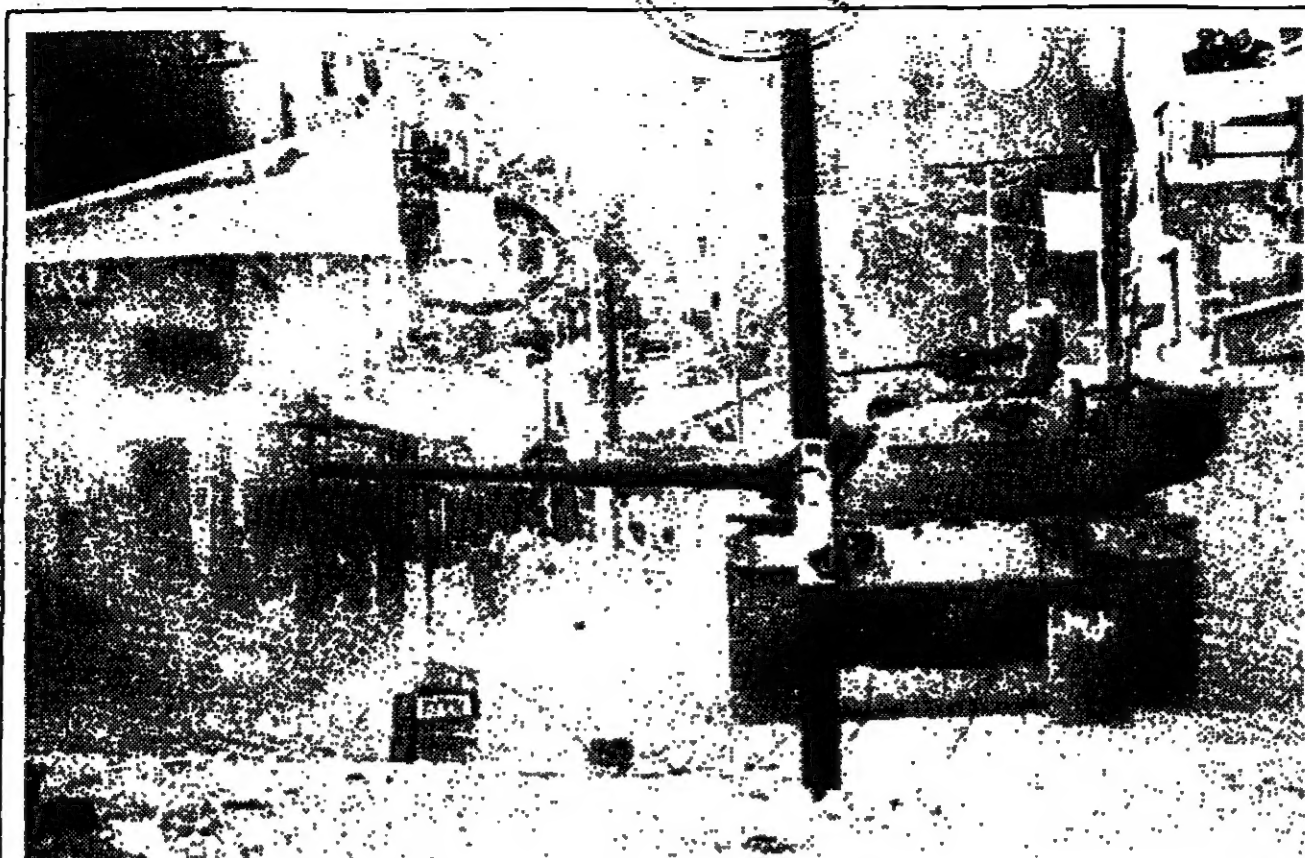
The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — The South African government closed 454 schools for mixed-race students around Cape Town until further notice Friday after 10 days of persistent unrest.

The strike by black South African miners failed, but it challenged labor policies. Page 2.

Mr. de Kock said at a press conference that his country would suffer higher inflation and interest rates if foreigners continued to withdraw their capital.

As governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Mr. de Kock was completing more than a week of what he described as "chaotic diplomacy." During the mission he tried to explain to U.S. and European bankers his country's response to its financial crisis.

The South African financial crisis blew up when some big U.S. banks, alarmed about racial violence in South Africa, began demanding immediate repayment of short-term loans instead of renewing them automatically as usual.



Shiites Fight Palestinians in Beirut

A U.S.-built M-48 tank manned by the Lebanese Shiite Moslem Amal militia fired at the Burj al-Brajneh Palestinian refugee camp Friday in the fourth day of fighting to control the area. A Palestinian faction accused the Shiites of the massacre of 44 civilians. In another battle, Amal fought a theoretical ally, the main Druze Moslem militia, in West Beirut. Page 2.

U.S. Jobless Rate Declines to 7%, A 5-Year Low

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, which had been stagnant for six months, fell 0.3 percentage point in August, to 7 percent, the government said Friday. It was the lowest jobless rate in more than five years.

A record percentage of the U.S. unemployed are no longer receiving benefits. Page 3.

Dollar Gains In U.S., Europe

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The dollar soared to a two-month high Friday in Europe, but activity slowed later in the United States with a late bout of profit-taking.

facturing jobs were in the auto industry.

U.S. Official May Meet With Palestinians

Arms Plans Stir Congress

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose major new arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia that promise to trigger an acrimonious battle in Congress over Middle East policy.

White House and State Department spokesmen Thursday confirmed the administration's intent to submit the requests to sell jet fighters and missiles, and officials told Senate staff aides to expect the proposals in "the next 10 days or two weeks."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday that a fight over the proposed sales would be "counterproductive," with little hope for approval of the Jordanian arms package.

He asked Mr. Shultz to advise President Ronald Reagan "not to expend political capital" on the issue of arms sales given the other contentious problems facing the administration in Congress this fall, according to a Senate aide.



Richard G. Lugar

Shultz: "Why shoot yourself in the foot?"

It was also disclosed Thursday that the administration was considering a meeting between Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which would include at least one delegate widely regarded as a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

That possibility and the pro-

Israel Assails The Proposal

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration is considering sending Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include at least one person widely regarded as a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The proposal drew vehement protest Thursday from Israel. It also prompted U.S. officials to deny that they would abandon a longstanding commitment not to deal with the PLO until it accepted United Nations Security Council resolutions that acknowledge Israel's right to exist.

While emphasizing that no decision on sending Mr. Murphy has been made, administration sources said many policy-makers believed



Richard W. Murphy

that such a meeting was the only way to break the deadlock impeding direct peace talks between Israel and Jordan.

Jordan's King Hussein proposed the meeting after White House talks with President Ronald Reagan in May.

Despite Israeli objections, the United States said it was willing to honor Hussein's request if the joint delegation did not include PLO

With Help, Angola Entertains Nonaligned Group

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — East Germany gave 20 trucks and 10,000 plastic bags. China donated two photocopy machines. The Soviet Union 200 automobiles and India 8,000 pencils. Egypt sent towels and sheets, and Yugoslavia two garbage trucks and an ambulance.

With quite a bit of help from its friends, and even from mere acquaintances, Angola has managed to house and entertain high-level delegations from more than 100 nations attending this week's Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting here.

Luanda's maiden foray into the world of international entertaining is marked by an unprecedented openness to the international media.

More than 150 reporters are estimated to have been granted visas to cover the event, many of them from the Western media long held in low esteem by a Marxist Angolan government suspicious of their motives and perspectives.

So far, there has been only one visible and embarrassing hitch. A journalist from Agence France Presse was arrested Wednesday and expelled from the country after reporting that Luanda was blanketed by highly visible security, including tanks stationed at strategic points.

His report apparently was based on a late-night drive from the airport during which he spotted two immobile tanks that were left in the city's main square as a monument to the war of liberation from Portugal.

In fact, visible security here has been remarkably tight.

The government clearly feels the effort at openness is worth the risk. Burdened by 10 years of war since independence, and beholden to the Soviet Union and Cuba both by ideology and military necessity, the Communist Party leadership of President José Eduardo dos Santos appears to have embarked on a halting effort to broaden its international associations.

Holding an international conference is somewhat akin to being the father of the bride. The host knows his guests will judge his status and character by the kind of spread he lays out.

When it was decided last year that Angola would be the site of this meeting, some nonaligned gov-

ernments groaned. One Asian delegate said his foreign minister was afraid of drinking the water and sent a lower-level colleague in his place.

In addition to its reputation for wreaking havoc on tender stomachs from more developed countries, Angola, to put it gently, has some money problems. Catering to simultaneous needs of hordes of high-powered visitors is a difficult and expensive proposition for a country painfully short of everything from telephones to transport to towels.

Yet, as they drifted into Luanda over the past week, the visitors have seemed relatively pleased with what they found. The Cuban state construction company had turned

emments groaned. One Asian delegate said his foreign minister was afraid of drinking the water and sent a lower-level colleague in his place.



SEOUL RALLY — About 500 students held an overnight sit-in at a university in Seoul to demand that democracy be restored in South Korea. A student doused his clothes with gasoline and threatened to set himself on fire if police tried to arrest him, but he was overpowered Friday after officers used tear gas to disperse an afternoon rally.

Amid Rising Costs, Scandals, U.S. Seeks Ways to Curb Medical Incompetence

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After decades of little action, the U.S. government, industry and organized medicine have begun a new attack on the problem of medical malpractice and incompetence.

Despite the general high quality of American medical care, some physicians are drunken, addicted to drugs, senile, poorly trained, dishonest, infirm, mentally ill, or otherwise incompetent. That is true for any professional group, but the difference between medicine and most other professions is that a doctor's mistakes can kill.

Various medical groups have estimated that at any given time, 5 percent to 15 percent of the nation's physicians are incompetent or impaired and should not be treating patients. In 1984, however, the medical licensing boards in the 50 states and the District of Columbia together revoked only 255 licenses, one for every 1,701 practicing physicians.

Concern over the ever-rising expense of U.S. medical care, now estimated at more than \$1 billion a day, has forced attention on the problem because incompetence can also be very expensive.

As a result, programs have been launched across the nation to help steer patients away from incompetent physicians and to rehabilitate or remove from practice doctors who should not be treating patients.

Speechmaking the efforts are the federal government, major corporations, insurance companies, hospitals, state medical boards, the American Medical Association and other medical groups.

Interviews with dozens of government health officials, medical association officers, and other experts have shown that allowing incompetent doctors to continue practicing adds billions of dollars to U.S. health-care bills. Mistakes lead to longer hospital stays, re-admissions, expensive additional surgery or other treatments, as well as malpractice-suit settlements that run into millions of dollars.

Recent disclosures of substandard care in military hospitals and questions about the appropriateness of President Ronald Reagan's medical treatment in July have given the issue even greater prominence.

At the heart of the problem is the disjointed system of medical discipline that has grown up over the last century. Hospitals, medical societies, state licensing boards, and federal peer review organizations all regulate doctors who fall within their jurisdiction.

Each tries with varying effectiveness to protect its own territory, usually ignoring outside problems. An incompetent physician may move from hospital to hospital or state to state as problems are discovered by each agency, and no one oversees the entire system, according to officials.

As a result, there are numerous instances of poor treatment that ultimately drive up the costs of Medicare and the Medicaid, the federal health care programs for the aged and the needy.

Now, for the first time, some federal officials are

talking about enlarging their role in licensing doctors because they believe that local and state agencies are doing an inadequate job.

"The licensing of physicians is exclusively a state responsibility," said Donald Foster, deputy chief of the Justice Department's fraud section, "and medical societies are supposed to police their own."

"But all this falls apart so often that you come to the point where you realize something has to be done, and maybe there is a federal role," he said.

Mr. Foster and others point to the disclosure last year that several thousand people who never attended medical schools had bought fake medical degrees and were working as physicians. None of the phony doctors were discovered by the nation's medical licensing entities, the U.S. Postal Service uncovered the practice.

According to David Cyr, the Postal Service investigator who headed the inquiry, the phony physicians

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

30 Feared Dead In U.S. Jet Crash

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — A DC-9 jetliner crashed and burned Friday shortly after takeoff from Mitchell Field. Fire Department and sheriff's officials said there were no signs of survivors. Federal officials in Chicago said 30 persons were believed aboard.

Witnesses said the Midwest Express plane, bound for Atlanta, seemed to barrel-roll twice, then headed nose-first into the ground and burst into flames.

Officials said the pilot told the tower that he had an emergency, but the plane crashed before he could give details.

INSIDE

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MONDAY

Investors are showing great interest in West German stocks. In Personal Investing.

Union Power Tested by Aborted South Africa Strike

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Minutes before members of the National Union of Mine Workers went on strike against three mining companies Sunday, the union's general secretary said he expected employers to use the almost absolute power they wield over the workers and quickly cripple the work stoppage.

On Wednesday, the labor leader, Cyril Ramaphosa, and other executives of the union announced that the strike had been suspended.

They said that the action was aimed at protecting miners from threatened dismissals and evictions from the hostels where almost all are required to live. The union leaders asked South Africa's industrial court to rule on the protection of workers who participate in a legal strike.

The question of what the strike accomplished is in dispute. In the view of many, the strike was a failure. The union did not call strikers at some of the mines where it legally could have. The union, regarded as the country's strongest black labor group, had said that it expected 62,000 miners to strike.

By the union's estimates, 28,000 mine workers went on strike; management insists that only half that number participated.

"Ramaphosa was not ready this year for a full-scale confrontation," a labor expert said, adding that pressure from militant elements of his union had forced him to take a stronger public stand on the strike. This expert also said that the poor showing by strikers was probably due to intimidation.

"He had too much to risk," the labor expert said. "If he had gone into a full-

NEWS ANALYSIS

blown strike with all his members and it had been unsuccessful, it would have led to disenchantment by all the workers, and it would have seriously harmed his credibility as the man emerging as the single most important black trade union leader in the country."

"He said last week that if the mine owners used harsh tactics, which they did, he would call a solidarity strike of his members," the expert went on. "He did not do that because he did not want to ruin his relationship with Anglo American, which employs most of his members. So he used pragmatism, taken his lumps, cut his losses and is preparing for next year or the next."

The Anglo American Corp. is South Africa's largest mining company.

Solidarity among members appeared to be a vague notion. Mine companies, which can legally dismiss striking workers, threatened dismissals and began carrying them out. That forced Mr. Ramaphosa into the face-saving device of a suspension, according to analysts.

These authorities said that chances of a successful walkout deteriorated after the union allowed the overwhelming majority of its members to accept an improved wage offer while calling for the rest to strike.

In addition, political commentators point to the fact that many of the workers are, in effect, outsiders. By South African law, 97 percent of all black mine workers must be migrants; they live in single-sex hostels in mine compounds while they work on one-year contracts.

Of the migrants, 40 percent are from neighboring countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, and the rest are from the so-called homelands within the nation's traditional frontiers.

If these men are expelled to another country or to a homeland, they face long-term unemployment and a loss of the income that supports their families and the economies of their countries. Given depressed economic conditions and a scarcity of jobs in their home areas, they are vulnerable to such retaliation by the mine owners and more willing to ignore strike calls.

"At some point, management will have

to allow black mine workers to bring their families to live with them," said an expert on labor in the southern African region. "That will be a force for stability. One reason a strike can be so volatile is that these men are lonely and frustrated. They can't go home to their families at night."

Yet other analysts say that is only part of the picture and that, in fact, Mr. Ramaphosa was able to make the best of a bad situation.

In cautious and pragmatic negotiations, he was able to split the powerful Chamber of Mines into two camps and accept improved pay offers from those mine owners who employ the overwhelming majority of the union's members.

Anglo American Corp., which has some of the biggest mines in the world, offered a wage package close to the union's demand for a 22-percent increase, and it was soon joined by two other major mining concerns.

The union said that three other, more militant companies — Gold Fields Mines, Gencor and Anglo-vaal — were now the enemies of the mine workers.

By going before the industrial court, Mr. Ramaphosa, a lawyer, can publicize the inequities of a system that allows mine owners to dismiss and evict workers engaged in a legal strike and force a court decision that could have far-reaching implications for the protection of workers.

Shiites Fight Palestinians, Druze in West Beirut

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Clashes around Beirut's Burj al-Brajneh Palestinian refugee camp deteriorated Friday into heavy rocket and mortar duels. Officials of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia admitted that Palestinian civilians in a Moslem suburb of Beirut had been murdered.

Amal militiamen battled with Palestinian fighters in the densely populated shantytown of Burj al-Brajneh for the fourth consecutive day as street fighting continued between the Amal and Druze militias in West Beirut.

Ghassan Seblani, a member of the Amal politburo, said that an irate Shiite gunman, enraged by the death Thursday of his brother, an Amal fighter, had stormed into the homes of Palestinians living in the Haret Hraik suburb and killed between seven and 14 people.

"We have to admit that it was done," Mr. Seblani said. "The man who did it is not a member of Amal, but the severest punishment will be taken against him."

"His actions were against Palestinian civilians, not fighters, and it is our responsibility to protect them," Mr. Seblani added.

As Amal pointed out Burj al-Brajneh, the Marxist-oriented Druze militia, the Front for the Liberation of Palestine, accused the Shiite militia of storming a number of buildings and liquidating "Palestinians living there in one batch, then dumping them in the street."

The latest round of Shiite-Palestinian fighting, in its fourth day, has raised fears of a second chapter of a camp war in May and June that pitted Amal against guerrillas entrenched in the camps around Beirut.

The first round claimed over 650 lives and wounded 2,500. It ended with a Syrian-sponsored cease-fire and brought Syrian military observers to Beirut as part of a multi-party coordination committee to supervise the truce.

Mr. Seblani said Amal had decided Friday to enforce a cease-fire and to send some of its members to help put it into effect on the ground.

On Thursday, Druze fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party battled with Amal militiamen following an argument over gasoline rations and the right of way in a Moslem neighborhood.

The clashes spread as Moslem gunmen poured into the streets and fought with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns from alleyways and rooftops of residential buildings.

Explosion in Jerusalem

A bomb exploded Friday near a crowded marketplace in Jerusalem and injured an Arab who was apparently planting the device, United Press International reported. It was the third attack against Jews in a week.

Dozens of angry people were held back by police when they tried to attack the wounded suspect as an ambulance crew gave him first aid. Witnesses said they saw the Arab bending over the bomb near a parked car when the charge exploded and injured him in the face, arm and leg.

On Tuesday, two soldiers were stabbed, one fatally, in the West Bank town of Hebron as they guarded an empty apartment to keep out Jewish squatters. An Israeli truck driver was seriously wounded Thursday in a stabbing in Gaza.

For Jordan, the package is believed to include two squadrons of F-20 or F-16 fighter jets, advanced mobile surface-to-air I-Hawk missiles, armored vehicles and TOW anti-tank missiles.

The total cost of the two arms packages was not known, but one source estimated the request for Jordan alone would probably exceed \$1 billion, with the administration seeking congressional approval for credits to finance roughly \$750 million and Saudi Arabia picking up the remainder of the Jordanian tab.

Congress, in recent amendments and resolutions, has shown its opposition to the sale of sophisticated arms, especially to Jordan, unless Hussein indicates his readiness to begin direct talks with Israel.

Amendments to the new foreign aid bill, signed into law Aug. 8, and a \$250-million supplemental aid package for Jordan approved in June, bar the sale of advanced U.S. weapons to Jordan unless Mr. Reagan certifies to Congress that Hussein is "publicly committed to the recognition of Israel and to negotiate promptly and directly with Israel."

The Israeli ambassador, Meier Rosenne, met Thursday with Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost and reportedly reiterated Israel's "very strong objections" to the proposed Saudi and Jordanian arms sales, since they would alter the Middle East arms balance and place heavy financial demands on Israel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Jails Soviet Aide for Spying

DUESSELDORF (Reuters) — A member of the Soviet trade mission to West Germany was sentenced Friday to three years in prison on charges of industrial espionage.

Yevgeny Zemlyakov, 39, was found guilty by a Düsseldorf court of trying to buy technical plans and electronic telecommunications equipment. Some of the equipment had military applications and was barred from export to Eastern Europe.

Mr. Zemlyakov, an engineer, had worked at the Cologne-based trade mission since December 1983 but does not have diplomatic immunity. He denied the charges. The judge, Klaus Wagner, said he considered it proven that Mr. Zemlyakov was a full-time agent for Soviet intelligence. He was arrested in April in Cologne at the last of 11 meetings with an employee of a West German electronics firm. The employee said that Mr. Zemlyakov had offered him "under-the-table" payments for information and equipment.

Three Mile Island Cancer Rate Normal

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania (UPI) — There is no evidence that radiation from the United States' worst nuclear power accident has caused cancer in residents near the Three Mile Island plant, according to the first government health study of the accident.

But Pennsylvania's health secretary, Dr. H. Arnold Muller, cautioned Thursday that the findings were inconclusive because a person exposed to a cancer-causing agent might not develop the disease for "10, 20, 30 years or more."

The report on the cancer rate was the first of its kind by a government agency since the Unit 2 nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island was damaged in a partial meltdown in 1979. The study shows a normal cancer death rate for residents living within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of the plant for the five-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1979.

Afghan Rebels Claim Russian Retreat

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghan guerrillas said Friday that their counteroffensive against a Soviet thrust in Afghanistan's Paktia province, which borders Pakistan, had forced Soviet troops to retreat at least one sector.

Soviet forces had retreated in the Jaji area in the north and fierce fighting was now going on in the Khosht area of eastern Paktia, a guerrilla spokesman said.

The spokesman for the Hizb-i-Islami guerrilla faction said the Soviet troops, seeking to seal guerrilla supply routes from Pakistan, had advanced to within 1.8 miles (3 kilometers) of the Pakistan border in the Jaji area. But he said the counteroffensive by about 5,000 veteran Mujahideen fighters pushed them back about 4 miles to the parish of Chawani.

Greek Admits He Cast 11 Into Sea

ATHENS (Reuters) — A Greek sea captain admitted Friday that he had forced 11 African stowaways into the Indian Ocean last year, but he said he did so only after they had rebelled.

Antonis Pityzanopoulos, on trial with eight other Greek and three Pakistani seamen over the incident off Somalia in March 1984, said that he had threatened the stowaways with a rifle and had struck one of them during a fight.

Mr. Pityzanopoulos said he had decided to send the stowaways toward shore in lifeboats, but he said they rebelled on March 17. He said he then gave orders to turn toward shore and tried to reason with the stowaways. They answered with insults, he said, adding that he decided to cast them overboard amid "strong protests from the crew." Four of the Africans were said to have survived.

Death Toll Rises to 10 in Chile Protests

SANTIAGO (AP) — Hundreds of shun-dwellers rioted during the night and four persons were killed, bringing to 10 the number who have died in anti-government protests and disorders, officials said Friday.

Soldiers fired automatic rifles in the air to scatter 200 people who were ransacking a supermarket Thursday in a Santiago slum, and riot police surrounded another poor neighborhood and fired tear gas at demonstrators. Demonstrations began Wednesday calling for a return to democracy after 12 years of military rule.

Two of the latest victims were killed "in confusing circumstances" that are still being investigated, police said. News reports indicated they were shot in separate incidents when police repelled mobs trying to loot two stores. A third man died Friday morning at the Santiago Neurology Institute, officials said. He had been admitted last night with a bullet wound to the head. News reports indicated he was shot during demonstrations in a suburban area.

Nicaragua Rebel Aid Legal, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, told the leaders of the Senate intelligence committee Thursday that no one on the National Security Council had violated the law by assisting anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

The committee chairman, Senator David F. Durenburger, a Minnesota Republican, said he saw no need for hearings on the matter, although he said he had serious concerns about the council's involvement. The chairman of the House intelligence committee has scheduled hearings to begin Sept. 17.

Administration officials have acknowledged that a ranking member of the National Security Council, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, helped raise private funds for the rebels.

For the Record

The second game in the world chess title contest in Moscow ended Friday in a draw, leaving Gary Kasparov, the challenger, with a 1½-to-½ point advantage over Anatoli Karpov, the world champion. (Reuters)

Soldiers returned Guatemala's main university to civilian control after occupying the Guatemala City campus for two days to quell violent anti-government protests. (NYT)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, in an effort to stem the spread of AIDS, has recommended that any man who has engaged in sex with another man in the past eight years refrain from donating blood. (AP)

Two Australian teen-agers who slaughtered 64 animals at Adelaide Zoo were each imprisoned for three years on Friday. (Reuters)

Three members of an East German orchestra, the Staatskapelle Dresden, failed to return to East Germany after appearing at a music festival in Lucerne, Switzerland, festival organizers said Friday. (Reuters)

NATO has announced the appointment, which was effective Thursday, of U.S. Admiral Arthur S. Moore Jr. as commander in chief of allied forces in the southern region of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's European command. (AP)

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will address the parliamentary assembly of the 21-nation Council of Europe in January, council officials said Friday in Strasbourg, France. (AP)

454 Schools Are Closed Over Cape Town Unrest

(Continued from Page 1) battling youths in seven mixed-race townships, police headquarters in Pretoria said. No deaths were reported.

In a year of turmoil over apartheid, South Africa's racial separation system, more than 650 people have been killed.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said Friday that he planned new measures to quell the violence around Cape Town. He visited the area Thursday with Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

Police said that in Durban on Thursday they found the body of a black union organizer and activist of the United Democratic Front, the largest anti-apartheid organization.

South Africa Warns Banks

(Continued from Page 1) relieve anger among the country's black majority, suffering from an unemployment rate estimated by some economists at 20 to 25 percent.

The country is in the fourth year of a recession brought on largely by drought and lower prices for gold, other metals and diamonds. Economists say that recovery will be delayed by the refusal of some U.S. and other foreign banks to continue lending to South Africa.

With foreign sources of credit drying up, companies are expected to turn to local lenders and thus put upward pressure on local interest rates, reducing the government's scope for stimulating the economy.

Unless foreign banks regain confidence in South Africa, the country will have to become much more self-reliant and inward-looking in trade, said Bernard Shuttleworth, an economist at Standard Bank Investment Corp., the country's second-largest bank. The result, he said, would be lower living standards.

South Africa has exempted from the suspension government-guaranteed export credits granted by other nations. Pretoria also seems to be hoping that other countries' agencies will open up to South Africa will overcome their moral scruples about apartheid and fears about unrest.

Even so, many bankers and businessmen argue that more than time is required to appease the foreign money lenders.

"We must give some concrete signs of political change," Mr. Shuttleworth said. "If we can't do that, then I'm afraid the outlook is gloomy."

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH for English-speaking Catholics is now at St. Genevieve's Church, 24 rue Claude Lorraine, 75016 Paris. Mass: 8:30 a.m. (in English) on Saturday of 18:30 and on Sunday of 10:00, 11:30 and 18:30. Celebrations after the 10:00 Mass during the school year. Baptisms and marriages by appointment. The priest, Father Martin Donnelly and Father Cormac O'Hara, reside at 18, rue Claude Lorraine. Telephone 527 05 09.

PARIS
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Mass: St. Stephen, Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Scammanville, Tel. 567 57 02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 rue des Bains-Rotins, 75014 Paris. English speaking, evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45. Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. E.C. Thomas, Pastor, 749 13 29.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly Christian fellowship. Sunday 11:00. Tel. (08) 31 60 51, 151 22 23.

SALZBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Schwanenweg 18 (in Lohr), Phone: (0662) 28713 or 333442. Worship for all denominations. 11:15 a.m., Sundays. BIBLE STUDY: 10 a.m., Sundays, 7:30 p.m. Tuesday. Dr. Roy W. Benfield, Pastor. WELCOME. (Only English language church here.)

To place an advertisement in this section please contact:
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Brian Mulroney

Iran Halts Italian Ship To See Cargo

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Iranian troops, transported by helicopter, boarded an Italian ship off the Saudi Arabian coast on Friday and searched it for five hours in what shipping industry sources see as a new phase of the stalemated Iran-Iraq war.

The search of the Italian container ship *Menzies Britannia* was apparently part of a broader Iranian response to the bombing of its Kharg Island oil depot over the last three weeks.

President Ali Khamenei of Iran claimed Friday that his country's jet fighters bombed oil installations inside Iraq at Ayn Zalah, close to the Turkish and Syrian borders.

Iraq's attacks on Kharg Island are aimed at cutting off the oil revenues that Iran needs to continue the five-year-old war.

Syria said Aug. 15 that the terminal had been destroyed and repeated the same assertion after a follow-up raid on Aug. 30.

"The Iranians said it was kind of superficial damage and the Iraqis said heavy," said a shipping expert at Lloyd's of London. "But it is believed that tankers are still going in and out."

In the past, Iran has repeatedly threatened to retaliate for such attacks by shutting off the entrance to the Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz.



President Ali Khamenei

The United States and other countries have warned that this could lead to a major escalation of the conflict.

In comparison with its threats, the measures taken so far by Iran are not drastic.

The seizure of the Italian freighter came when it was in the middle of the Gulf, less than a day out of port on what its owners considered a clear route to Kuwait.

Iran reportedly seized and searched another ship, the Kuwaiti freighter *Al-Watany*, on Wednesday night.

With their extensive searches, the Iranians appeared less interested in deterring traffic than in preventing arms and other supplies from reaching Iraq.

U.S. Official May Confer With a Palestinian Group

(Continued from Page 1)

members and if the meeting gave hope of leading to direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations on the future of Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Murphy, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, visited the region last month but refrained from meeting with a joint delegation after he was given assurances that the direct talks with Israel would result.

According to the sources, Mr. Murphy then told Secretary of State George P. Shultz that there was no chance of movement unless the United States met with a delegation tentatively scheduled to include Mr. Shaat, Hanna Seniora, editor of an East Jerusalem newspaper, Faiz Abu Rahme, a Palestinian lawyer from the Gaza Strip, and Henry Kantan, a Palestinian historian living in Europe.

Mr. Murphy is understood to have told Mr. Shultz that, if the meeting is held, he believes that the PLO then would recognize the UN resolutions dealing with Israel's right to exist.

His recommendation that the United States test the PLO's intentions reportedly has been backed strongly by several important State Department officials, including Michael H. Armacost, undersecretary for political affairs.

However, Mr. Shultz is understood to be uncertain about whether to accept Mr. Murphy's recommendation, and the plan has been referred to the White House for further consideration.

Underlining the proposal's controversial nature is the proposed inclusion of Mr. Shaat, a Cairo resident who has been a close Arabist adviser on political strategy. He has represented the PLO at international meetings.

Despite his background, administration officials said Thursday that, because the PLO is an umbrella organization of several Palestinian groups and "doesn't issue membership cards," it is possible to make different interpretations about what constitutes membership.

Referring to Mr. Shaat, an official said: "He's not on the PLO

executive committee, he's not head of any of its factions, he doesn't have an official title. He might well fall within the parameters we've set for defining a nonmember."

However, the same official, while emphasizing that he does not know what decision will be made about a meeting, said: "Whatever is done will be something that Israel can live with. The object is to get direct negotiations," which Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel wants.

"We're not seeking a back-door recognition of the PLO."

U.S. Is Planning Arms Sale To Jordan and Saudi Arabia

(Continued from Page 1)

posed arms sales, both of which provoked protests from Israel, reflect administration concern that the Middle East peace process is stalled and needs to be pushed.

Senator John Heinz, a Pennsylvania Republican and sponsor of a resolution supported by 72 other senators who oppose new arms sales to Jordan, said through an aide that he would urge the administration to drop the arms request.

A White House official said the administration was anxious to go ahead with the arms requests because of commitments to King Hussein of Jordan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, and a desire to act before Congress adjourns in late November. Congress requires a 50-day notification period by the administration before a major arms sale is concluded.

Despite the lack of progress in administration efforts to get Jordanian-Israeli peace talks under way, the official insisted that "nothing is dead, nothing has failed" and that "it continues to move forward."

U.S. officials and other sources said the administration was planning to submit separate requests for approval of arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The package for Saudi Arabia reportedly includes Sidgwick air-to-air missiles and Stinger ground-to-air missiles. M-1 tanks and ar-

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Growing Force

In Politics: Buppies

Black urban professionals under 40, or buppies, are an emerging phenomenon in American politics, the Los Angeles Times reports. With the doubling of black college graduates to a million in 1981 from half a million in 1970, they are the sons and daughters not only of doctors, lawyers and teachers, like the previous generation of black leaders, but of factory hands, mailmen and domestics.

More than one of every eight blacks aged 25 to 34 has completed four years of college, compared with one in five whites. According to a University of Michigan survey, 56 percent of them belong to black organizations, twice the rate for other blacks. They are twice as likely as other blacks to have attended protest meetings.

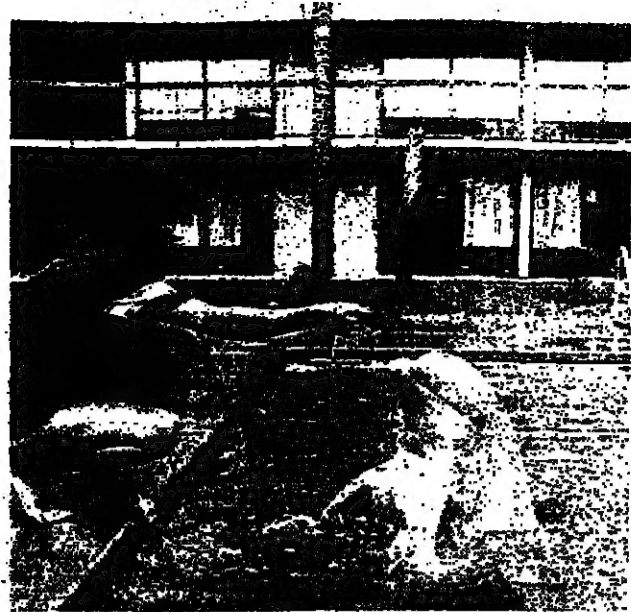
"While most of us can be labeled buppies, we all want to be that," said Helene Colvin Wallace, 30, a Smith College graduate who runs the advisory commission on women's affairs for Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago and worked on his campaign committee. Buppies also helped win election for Mayor W. Wilson Goode in Philadelphia.

William Lucas, 57, the chief executive of Wayne County, Michigan, which encompasses Detroit, switched from Democrat to Republican this year. He says young black professionals today "are thinking for themselves. They're mostly Democrats now because their parents were," but "it's just a matter of evolution before we see more young blacks taking leadership in both parties."

Short Takes

Miami police say a crackdown has curbed "smash and grab" robberies on Interstate 95. More than 100 motorists have been robbed on the road since January, but only three such incidents occurred in a recent two-week period.

Only 57 percent of today's college enrollment comes from the 18-to-24-year-old age group, down from 68 percent two decades ago, according to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. It says nearly half of college students today are working men or women seeking a two-year certificate, a bachelor's degree missed earlier in life or an advanced degree to enhance earning power or meet career requirements.



A PORT IN A STORM — Kathy Schweinsberg, an employee of Marine Life, an aquarium in Gulfport, Mississippi, feeding a dolphin in the swimming pool of the city's Holiday Inn. The dolphin was one of 21 placed in three hotel pools to escape Hurricane Elena, which battered the South and severely damaged the aquarium.

John F. Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts is planning its first official memorial to him. A statue or bust, and perhaps a scholarship fund, have been mentioned. Even without an official Massachusetts tribute, the late president hardly lacks for memorials in his home state: more than 1,000 flagpoles, schools, streets, airports, and a performing arts center have been named after him.

Kathryn Pearson, 17, a straight-A honors student, track star and concert violinist, chose to enroll at Stanford University, over offers from Harvard, Princeton and the University of California at Berkeley, after Stanford said it would let her practice on its Stradivarius violin.

When George Nemes, 26, of Watsonville, California, found a parking ticket on his pickup truck, he started arguing with the Santa Cruz county deputy sheriff who had issued it. When the deputy remained unmoved, Mr. Nemes tore up the ticket and tossed it into the air. The officer then wrote another citation, for littering.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Spanish Firm Sent Moscow Electronics From U.S.

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has illegally obtained more state-of-the-art U.S. equipment that could help it close the gap between its weapons and highly sophisticated U.S. weapons, according to a Department of Commerce official and an indictment.

Additional highly sensitive equipment has reached Cuba, the official said.

Details of the case, which involves efforts by the Soviet bloc to obtain equipment crucial to the production of computer semiconductors and integrated circuits, emerged Thursday when a Spanish company that maintains offices in Illinois agreed to pay a fine of \$1 million for illegally exporting high-technology equipment between 1979 and 1982.

U.S. Attorney Joseph E. diGenova issued a statement saying that the violation, by Piber Semiconductores, S.A. of Barcelona, was "one of the most significant in the area of United States high-technology transfer."

Under an agreement between the Department of Justice and Piber, the company pleaded guilty to two felony counts, waived indictment by a grand jury and agreed to pay the fine. The company, which has already been barred for two and a half years from exporting U.S. made products, will remain barred for an additional nine months.

Equipment valued at \$2.4 million was shipped to the Soviet Union and Cuba, but other highly sensitive items did not get through, according to Pentagon and Commerce Department officials familiar with the case.

Those officials described the lot as items at the top of the Soviets' list of material needed to help them move into the age of highly sophisticated, computer-dependent weapons.

Officials said that the Soviet Union, which in the past has tried to obtain semiconductors and integrated circuits produced in the West, had recently shifted its emphasis to obtaining the equipment needed to make the circuitry.

"Such equipment is among the Soviet bloc's most highly sought American high-technology goods needed for expanding and improving the bloc's lagging microprocessor and semiconductor production capability," said Donald Creed, a Department of Commerce spokesman.

He said that departmental documents "confirm that \$2.4 million of these goods were illegally re-exported to Cuba and Russia."

He added that "the most sensitive, state-of-the-art semiconductor manufacturing equipment went to the Soviet Union, after first being shipped to Switzerland."

Mr. Creed said that the material shipped to Cuba, and additional equipment the Cubans were unable to obtain, "would have given them the capability to produce semiconductors and integrated circuits."

"As far as we know, the plant didn't get into production," he said. "They didn't get everything they needed."

However, according to the agreement accepted by Piber, Cuba already has a semiconductor manufacturing facility in Pinar del Rio.

The indictment said that two senior officers of the Spanish company, José Puig Alabern and Francisco Sole y Planas, reached agreements with Soviet and Cuban trade organizations to obtain the equipment from U.S. manufacturers.

The two are believed to be in Spain and out of reach of U.S. law enforcement officials.

The indictment says that Mr. Puig reached an agreement with Imexin, a Cuban foreign trade organization, "to provide and erect a complete integrated circuit manufacturing facility" valued at \$19 million.

It said that Mr. Puig and Mr. Sole, who eventually left the company, negotiated with Technopromport, a Soviet foreign trade organization, to sell to the Soviet Union "two highly sophisticated U.S.-origin integrated circuit manufacturing systems."

U.S. officials and information in the indictment said that U.S. officials in Spain, checking at Piber facilities, were shown fake equipment intended to resemble that exported by Piber.



Pope John Paul II with Archbishop Robert Runcie in 1982.

Catholics, Anglicans Near Pact on Spiritual Issue

By Joseph Berger

GARRISON, New York — In an important step toward reconciliation between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a commission of theologians said that it was close to an agreement on the spiritual means of attaining salvation.

The issue is among those that have divided the churches since the Reformation in the 16th century.

A principal source of conflict since the Reformation has been the question of "justification" — whether salvation in heaven can be attained by simple faith, as many Protestants assert, or whether it depends on a believer's good works, as Catholics hold.

An eventual accord on the issue, according to members of an Anglican-Roman Catholic commission, would recognize that salvation depended on faith and the "grace of God," but that its attainment was helped by personal conduct.

Members of the commission, who were meeting at a Franciscan monastery here, emphasized Thursday that the two churches did not differ greatly over the theology of salvation, and that groups within each church had perceived a sharp split than in fact existed.

The panel, the Second Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, was established in 1982 by Pope John Paul II and the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, the titular leader of the world's 63 million Anglicans.

The panel met at the Catholic monastery of Graymoor, 55 miles (90 kilometers) north of New York. Anglicans and Catholics are aiming not so much toward a single church, but rather toward two bodies that can recognize the legitimacy of each other's clergy, the validity of each other's rituals and the privilege of members to worship fully at each other's churches.

Yet with issues such as the ordination of women, abortion and the scope of papal power dividing the two churches, members of the commission indicated that they had no illusions that such recognition could be achieved soon.

Some Anglican branches, such as the Episcopal Church, ordain women and respect the right of women to choose abortions. The Catholic Church refuses to ordain women and prohibits abortion.

The commission said it expected to complete a document of agreement on justification next year when it meets near Cardiff, Wales.

Photos May Give Clues On Titanic's Final Hours

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — Researchers who found the wreckage of the Titanic headed home Thursday to Massachusetts with more than 12,000 color photographs of the ship. Scientists said they might provide clues about the Titanic's final hours before it sank in the North Atlantic 73 years ago.

The pictures show luggage, cargo and personal effects spread over the ocean floor by an explosion amidships, possibly of the Titanic's boilers, a spokesman for the research team said.

Robert D. Ballard, chief scientist of the project, said via ship-to-shore radio that the views of empty davits that had held lifeboats were particularly touching. The photographs show them hanging over the side of the Titanic as they died after the boats were launched, leaving most of the passengers and crew behind. After the ship struck an iceberg, 1,513 people perished and 711 survived.

Enough close-up photographs of the bridge area were obtained to create a detailed mosaic of how it looks resting on the sea floor, according to a Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution spokesman.

The research ship is due to arrive Monday at Woods Hole, but some film has already been returned from the ship by helicopter, and another helicopter trip is planned to pick up additional footage.

The photographs show luggage, dinner plates, five cases of wine, chamber pots, a pile of coal and personal effects, some apparently ejected from the crew's berths.

The precise location of the wreck has been kept secret, scientists said, to safeguard it from possible salvage operations. Aircraft have been reported observing the research ship, although no salvage attempts have been announced.

However, the Commercial Union insurance company in London said Tuesday that it owns the hull and would be willing to listen to proposals for salvaging the ship.

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Only 34% of U.S. Jobless Got Benefits in 1985

By Peter Perl

WASHINGTON — Although unemployment has hit its lowest percentage since the start of the Reagan administration, a record high percentage of the U.S. unemployed are no longer receiving any unemployment compensation benefits.

According to government data and unemployment experts, nearly two of every three unemployed workers have been cut off from eligibility, mostly because they have exhausted their maximum 26-week allotment or because of cutbacks enacted by the Reagan administration. Congress and most state governments.

The drop in the number of unemployed people collecting benefits represents a sharp shift in coverage in the past decade. During the 1975-76 recession, more than 65 percent of the jobless received unemployment insurance for as long as 65 weeks, but a fairly steady decline in coverage has left only 34 percent of the unemployed collecting benefits this year.

Of the 8.1 million unemployed in August, 2.4 million were collecting benefits from the state unemployment systems that pay an average \$120.60 a week, according to the Labor Department.

More than 2.5 million jobless have exhausted benefits in the past year, according to the department, while the remainder were disqualified for various reasons, including stricter eligibility requirements imposed by more than 40 states since 1980.

"There has been quite a huge drop" in the percentage of jobless receiving benefits, said Gary Burt-

less, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, who studied the issue for the Labor Department. He said studies point to no single major cause, but rather a combination of federal benefit cuts, state cuts aimed at salvaging debt-ridden unemployment insurance systems, and changes in the national economy that have created more long-term joblessness.

"The bottom line is that a minority of the people who need benefits are receiving it, and we think that is bad," said James Ellenberger, an unemployment specialist for the labor organization AFL-CIO. "The system has become much more restrictive."

Critics of the Reagan administration contend that the cutbacks in the unemployment insurance system have forced increasing numbers of workers into poverty, welfare and homelessness. But others contend that the system has been too generous, and that tighter eligibility has weeded out those who were abusing the program and not aggressively seeking work.

"I think there is a positive side to this cutting back," said Marvin Koesters, a former Nixon administration labor economist now at the American Enterprise Institute. He said he believes that reduced-term benefits provides a strong incentive for the unemployed to seek and find jobs.

During the recessions of the late 1970s and early 1980s, high-unemployment states were also eligible for as much as 39 extra weeks of federal-state extended and supplemental benefits enacted by Congress.



BOUTIQUES

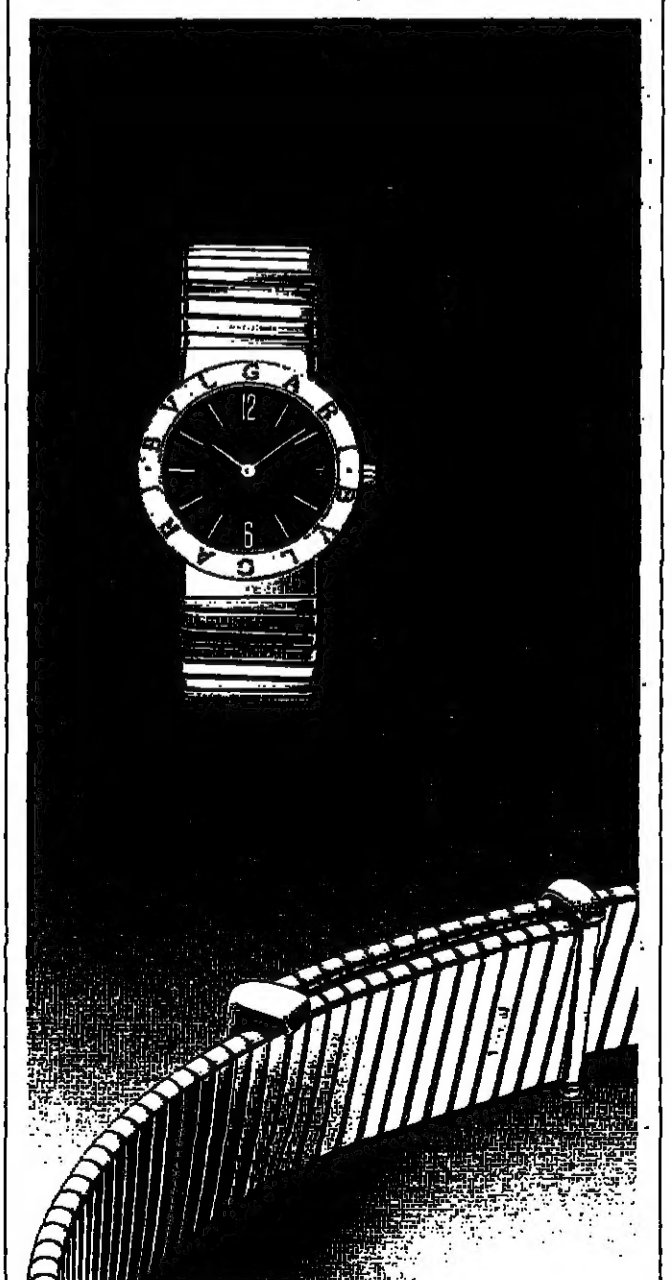
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U.S. Is Taking Aim at Inept Doctors

(Continued from Page 1)

would still be practicing if the degrees had been hand-delivered rather than mailed.

The estimate that five to 15 of every 100 physicians ought to be temporarily or permanently removed from practice is based on statistics on the prevalence of alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, criminality and other problems in the U.S. population as a whole. Episodes around the country help illustrate the estimate.

In Indiana not long ago, a doctor was sentenced to prison for, among other charges, firebombing a plumbing supply store, conspiring to dynamite another store, paying two patients with drugs, money, and free medical care to attempt to murder two other doctors, and inducing two patients to burn a medical clinic. He was later barred from practice.

In Illinois, a doctor who had already been sued for malpractice at least 13 times was ordered by a jury to pay a woman \$9 million. She had been left a quadriplegic, maimed even to talk, after he performed plastic surgery on her nose. He has not been barred from practice.

While few licenses are revoked by medical boards in each state, lesser punishments are also rare. Nationally, the boards disciplined only one physician out of every 318 in 1984.

More than half of the disciplinary actions were reprimands or administrative actions that had little or no effect on physician's right to treat patients.

Counting only disciplinary actions with the most direct effect on a physician's license — revocations, suspensions, or probation — the nation's medical boards disciplined only one physician out of every 640 last year.

One factor that has led organized medicine to take steps is the enormous increase in malpractice suits and, consequently, the high price of malpractice insurance for doctors. Premiums can run up to \$100,000 a year for some specialists.

In some states, the rates are increasing by more than 50 percent a year. Americans file more than

three times as many medical malpractice suits today as they did a decade ago.

The American Medical Association is making a major effort to improve the medical community's disciplinary programs, said Dr. James H. Sammons, its executive vice president.

New, federally financed Professional Review Organizations began operating in every state at the end of last year. They are examining the

It is estimated that between 5 percent and 15 percent of doctors are incompetent or impaired.

treatment given to Medicare patients, who make up 40 percent of all hospital patients.

The organizations, called PROs, are refusing to pay for treatment that they consider unnecessary or incompetent. Using computerized records of doctors' and hospitals' performances, the agencies have picked out procedures that are often performed poorly or unnecessarily.

Under a bill that has passed the House and is expected to be approved by the Senate this fall, the federal government would be allowed to check the private files of state medical licensing boards for instances in which they failed to prosecute incompetent doctors.

Industry, which pays the medical bills of more than 25 percent of the nation's population through corporate health-care plans, also suffers the costs of medical incompetence.

Corporations have begun hiring consultants to study the insurance-claim records of individual hospitals and physicians. Once they have identified those with the lowest mortality and complication rates, employees are given incentives to use them first.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Rude Winter for France

France faces a rude winter after a cool, rain-swept summer. With the parliamentary elections only six months away, much can still go wrong for the Socialist government, including events in New Caledonia and the Greenpeace affair. But economic problems seem the most intractable.

There is no scope for a give-away budget in the attempt to woo disaffected left voters. The budget in preparation shows every sign of being austere. Even so, it probably will not bring the deficit down from the uncomfortably high level (3 percent of gross national product) at which it has lingered for most of the Mitterrand years.

The bitter truth is that France must perform a perilous re-balancing act on the economic tightrope, with an uncertain safety net beneath. Although the inflation rate has been cut to 6.5 percent, this has been done largely through price controls and official pressure to restrict wage increases, neither of which can succeed indefinitely. Since West German inflation is now close to 2 percent, a new devaluation of the franc, pushing French prices up faster, cannot be ruled out. The foreign balance is still precarious; exchange controls, though they have been eased, are still thought necessary.

The government has acted to reduce these imbalances, despite criticism from its erstwhile Communist partners. But as Laurent Fabius, the technocrat turned prime minister, has made clear, its most painful problem today concerns the jobless. Unemployment, now at 10.5 percent of the labor force, may top 11 percent next year. The tragedy is compounded by the concentration of job-

lessness among the young and the female and by the rise in long-term unemployment.

Joblessness is high partly because of problems of inflation and the foreign balance impel the government to keep public and private spending on a tight leash. But it also reflects a sad lack of flexibility in the labor market that makes companies more interested in economizing on labor than on recruiting it. Managers fear the difficulty of laying off workers temporarily when sales slacken, as they fear the costs of applying the 39-hour workweek. Pay scales are too rigid. And France is only starting to break down the wage-price indexation system that compresses profits and thus makes it hard for companies to expand.

These are the enemies of growth that Mr. Fabius, or his successor, must attack. The labor unions have been less than helpful. France's new voting system may prove a drag if it produces a parliament where party loyalties are less clear-cut, and shifting alliances—the enemy of good policy—replace the relative order that has characterized the Fifth Republic. Jostling for position within the major parties ahead of the 1988 presidential election may not help.

France, simply put, suffers from an accumulation of errors. Labor market rigidity was fostered by governments long before the Socialists. It would be easier to break it down now if more expansionary macroeconomic policies could be introduced. But the Socialists pre-empted that by their ill-judged dash for growth in 1981. The economy can be put together again, but it may take time.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Peru's Bold New Leader

Immediately after taking office, Peru's reform-minded new president, Alan García Pérez, took bold steps to stabilize his country's reeling economy. He temporarily limited repayments to foreign creditors, froze prices and cut back arms purchases. Now he is showing what may be comparable boldness in another area—mobilizing his government against a booming cocaine economy.

That puts Mr. García's reputation on the line even more than did the declarations on debt, for repayments had already been reduced in practice by Peru's economic straits. Anti-narcotics measures have so far been blocked by official corruption. If Mr. García cannot eliminate that corruption, his government risks becoming caught up in it.

In the last two decades cocaine has become Peru's largest single export, mostly because of

North American demand. The trade pumps more than \$500 million a year into a desperately impoverished economy. It thrives in remote jungle regions where it is extremely difficult to control the covert transport of contraband.

To fight the drug trade is to take on another war in a country already beset by guerrilla terrorism. Mr. García was apparently shocked into action by evidence of how much the cocaine trade had corrupted the government. His investigations have implicated police commanders and high officials of the previous government. Even the armed forces generally declined to participate in modest official anti-narcotics campaigns. Anti-narcotics programs promoted by the U.S. yielded few results.

If Mr. García follows through with his campaign, better results should soon be apparent.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Vietnam and the MIAs

For the two years before and the 10 years since the final U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the Communist victors in Hanoi have toyed with one of the few Vietnamese matters still of deep interest to a broad American public: the fate of the 1,000 or more U.S. servicemen believed to be missing or unaccounted for in Vietnam, and the lesser number lost elsewhere in Vietnam-controlled Indochina.

Since 1973, with elaborate and grotesque calculation, the Vietnamese have doled out the remains of 99 American servicemen. Their evident purpose has been to bargain for aid, diplomatic relations and generally a full return to international society. They seem to have thought that by thus playing cynically on the sentiments of the American people, they could win concessions otherwise beyond their grasp.

But they have failed. Vietnam remains largely an international pariah for reasons including its treatment of the MIAs and its sponsorship of a harsh occupying regime in Cambodia.

Therein lies the possible importance of an agreement Vietnam has just reached with the United States to take the necessary steps to resolve the MIA issue within two years. The

agreement was reached without any of Hanoi's usual linkage of the MIAs to economic and political questions, it is reported, and it was accompanied by release of what Vietnam says are the remains of 14 American servicemen, the largest number repatriated at one time.

Has Hanoi made a fresh judgment of the worth of improving relations with the United States? Its delivery on the MIA issue will provide a telling part of the answer, as will its response to the diplomatic initiative on Cambodia being taken, with American approval, by the friendly nations of Southeast Asia.

From, among other things, the testimony of a Vietnamese mortician who fled in 1979, American officials believe that Hanoi has stockpiled the remains of hundreds of U.S. military personnel killed in the war. Such reports underline the burden on Vietnam to meet considerably higher standards of disclosure than closed Communist societies customarily allow. If Hanoi hopes to get the full benefits of cooperation on this issue, however, it will have to address the range of American suspicions that its past conduct has stirred.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The Spreading Unrest in Chile

The six deaths, countless injured and more than 600 arrests during anti-government demonstrations in Chile on Wednesday were an unhappy reminder of General [Augusto] Pinochet's ruthless determination to ride out protest. While General Pinochet may draw satisfaction from having survived much longer than his critics predicted, his authoritarian regime now looks increasingly isolated at home and out of step with the trend toward democracy in Latin America.

For almost a decade General Pinochet was able to boast of having restored a sense of stability to Chile, albeit at the cost of political liberty, and to have presided over an unprecedented economic boom. Yet the protest movement, which has grown up in the past two years and refused to be cowed by repression, has put an end to this stability. At the same time, Chile's experiment in free market economics has gone sour through a mix of world recession, falling copper prices, over-borrowing and poor management.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Mental Science Fails on a Horse
LOS ANGELES — Christian Science and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals locked horns [on Sept. 6] when the society called for the arrest of Martin Bekins on a charge of cruelty to an animal because Bekins tried the Christian Science treatment on a horse. The horse died of colic. The trial was set for Sept. 27. "I'm doing all I can for this horse," said Bekins, when an officer called on him. "I'm treating it with mental science. I did not employ a Christian Scientist for the purpose of neglecting the horse as has been charged, but because I wanted to give the animal every bit as good treatment as I would want for myself or one of my children."

1935: Life in an Eritrean 'Purgatory'
MASSAWA, Eritrea — Writings from the plateau to this sea coast, where the temperature stands at 120 degrees and no breath of wind stirs, the very rivers curl up and die. There is no life in this smoking sand except the Italian stevedores and laborers who will win or lose the war against Abyssinia. As the port of debarkation of all troops and supplies Mussolini sends from Italy, Massawa is the purgatory of Fascism and the place to see why Italy cannot stop for any League of Nations. No man could work in such a hell if he were not certain that the Duke will lead him on soon to the green uplands stretching between Asmara and Addis Ababa, to empire and riches.

When Debt Begets Disillusion: The Real Latin Threat

By Carlos Fuentes

from the Third World to the industrialized world declined by \$42 billion last year. The disruption of trade also hits the industrialized world. U.S. exports to Latin America fell from \$38 billion in 1981 to \$20 billion in 1983. This cost the U.S. economy 300,000 jobs.

Not only the United States, but also the whole world, and certainly Latin America, face what the economist Eliot Janeway has called "a

run the gravest risk of being wiped out.

We should be listening to men like Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, Felix Rohatyn of New York, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski of Peru and Lord Lever of Britain when they argue for a new Bretton Woods — a new set of monetary and trade arrangements that, instead of perpetually rescheduling debt, would seek to change the nature of that debt. In the Lever proposal,

industrialized countries in the world with impressive sums of money."

Mr. Kissinger proposes the equivalent of the Marshall Plan — a hemispheric development program that would replace the "financial minister" of quarterly crisis meetings on overdue interest payments. To prevent the immense damage that national defaults would mean for the international banking system, Mr. Castro proposes that governments of the industrialized nations assume the debts owed to private banks.

Mr. Castro has said these things dramatically, capturing the imagination of the housewife, the wage-earner, the pensioner, the bureaucrat, the shopkeeper — the menaced middle class of Latin America. The debt crisis has permitted Mr. Castro to re-enter Latin American society on his own terms while the United States plays sloop opera on Radio Martí.

Democracy and economic progress do not come naturally to a region where the tyrants, for centuries, have been political authoritarianism, archaic violence, paternalist whimsy. The crumb-lifting from the table of capitalism. The future of Latin America, and of the United States, depends on economic solutions, not on spy booklets on neutralizing the Sandinistas.

This article was adapted by The New York Times from a speech by Mr. Fuentes, the Mexican novelist.

As the middle class undergoes a revolution of dashed hopes, the poor fester in 'lost cities.' Latin America could explode.

financial Pearl Harbor." The millions of urban marginals in Latin America's great cities are depopulated, with nothing to lose, fester in the *ciudades perdidas*, the lost cities, preparing their assault on the citadels of privilege.

Latin America could explode with almost medieval resonance. Brief of political structure, movements would be quickly co-opted by messianic demagogues who would seek to exploit our traditions of religion and violence. These traditions are deeply ingrained; they do not have to be taught. And in the end, present trends, if unchecked, will strengthen another Latin American tradition — the authoritarian use of power. Our political institutions

this would be done by deferring current interest for the sake of future profit through new zero-interest securities that would transform short-term debt into medium- and long-term instruments to finance productive investment.

We should also be listening to the voices of two men from opposing ends of the political spectrum: Henry A. Kissinger and Fidel Castro. We must listen to Mr. Kissinger when he warns that the Latin democracies might not survive "in the face of dramatically falling standards of living that appear to be imposed from the outside." We must listen to Mr. Castro when he warns that Latin America is "financing the economies and development of the richest

America's Poor Are Still There

By Michael Harrington

NEW YORK — The White House euphoria over the drop in the poverty rate to 14.4 percent in 1984 is deeply disturbing. In celebrating a statistical "triumph," President Reagan and his staff have obscured a larger injustice.

Any reduction in the number of the poor is, of course, a reason to rejoice. And that is true even though the event is hardly a surprise. Every expert predicted the 1984 decline in poverty because real economic growth of almost 6 percent in that year would inevitably help some people at the bottom of the ladder.

But the administration's simplistic and ideological response to the new numbers — they prove, in Mr. Reagan's view, the superiority of free enterprise — blindly ignores the fact that the poverty rate is now higher than it has been in any year since 1965, with the exception of 1982 and 1983. A one-year improvement, from 1983 to 1984, is said to vindicate U.S. economic policies. But there is no comment on the fact that the United States has "advanced" to levels of poverty it reached 20 years ago.

This waltz shortshriftedness is not new. Shoddy interpretations of statistics have regularly provided a basis for moral indifference and political complacency.

For instance, unemployment went from a recession high of almost 11 percent in 1982 to 7.3 percent in October 1984. In the 1984 election campaign, this trend was cited as a measure of the administration's economic success, and one was constantly reminded of the millions of jobs generated by the recovery. Few remembered that John F.



Kennedy targeted a 3-percent unemployment rate, or that the Republican Party was savaged by the electorate in the 1970 congressional elections because joblessness had soared to 4.8 percent.

So eight and a half million people out of work, and millions driven from the labor market who are forced to take part-time jobs, are just a fact of social life these days. The most dynamic recovery in 30 years, as the president calls it, has an unemployment rate which, in the antediluvian age of a decade ago, would have been associated with a deep recession.

Another example. In 1981, the Congressional Budget Office tells us, the Reagan tax cuts increased the disposable income of households with over \$80,000 a year by

\$8,930 and decreased that of households with less than \$10,000 a year by \$440. That reactionary policy of redistributing income was partly the result of deductions that discriminated in favor of the rich.

By law, the Treasury is required to itemize those deductions in a "tax expenditure budget." How does one deal with such scandalous numbers? The administration simply redefined tax expenditures to make them go down on paper even as they went up in real life. America was turned into a fairer society by a stroke of the pen.

And now there is the jubilation that there were only 33.7 million poor people in 1984 — which is higher than the number of poor in 1964, when President Lyndon Johnson declared his war on poverty.

This new callousness, however, does not simply corrupt American values. It muddies understanding as well. There is growing evidence that economic growth in the 1980s is much less effective in eliminating poverty than it was in the 1960s, that the reshaping of the occupational structure, the technological revolution, and the internationalization of the economy are creating an environment in which poverty is all the more tenacious. And that is a threat, not just to the poor but to all Americans, a fact that current ignorant celebration utterly obscures.

The writer, author of "The New American Poverty," and co-chairman of the Democratic Socialists of America, contributed this column to The New York Times.

Greenpeace: France Pays the Price of Its Ambitions

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Not since the days of de Gaulle has French foreign behavior attracted such passionate and negative criticism from abroad. The sound and fury stem not from a rousing speech or a spectacular decision, but from an intelligence flap that reads like a James Bond movie interpreted by Monty Python.

The July 10 sinking in Auckland of a Greenpeace ship that left one man dead, the subsequent arrest of a pair of French agents, and the issuing of warrants against three other French agents have created a major crisis between France and New Zealand.

The French government has acknowledged that it sent agents to spy on the ship but has denied responsibility for sinking it; this was supported by a controversial report ordered by President François Mitterrand and written by Bernard Tricot, a respected former aide to de Gaulle.

Beyond the confusing details of the affair, what is at stake is the French image in the world and French interests in the South Pacific. Nothing better symbolizes the event than the contrast between foreign and French reactions. Whereas France has been widely criticized abroad, domestic criticism has been surprisingly weak. It is worth remembering that as a petty matter that should not have led to the fall of a U.S. president. In the flurry of recent spy scandals, the French, unlike the West Germans, have largely rallied behind their secret service, an attitude best exemplified by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's statement, "My country, right or wrong."

Politically, both the opposition parties and the Socialist majority felt constrained in their ability to condemn the handling of the affair. The right, which has little sympathy for environmentalists, could only criticize the manner in which the secret service carried out its assignment — not the logic of its very involvement. Rightists had little room, after accusing the government of leniency toward pro-independence forces in New Caledonia, to condemn it for seeming to defend French interests against a campaign for a nuclear-free South Pacific. The French left, traditionally closer to internationalist and moralist stances than to the cold logic of *raison d'état*, showed its embarrassment. But party loyalty and electoral considerations limited its show of condemnation. Legislative elections are due next spring, and the Socialists are hardly the favorites.

Only the Communists — because they are no longer in the government,

and, some would say, because their concerns are not primarily French — could firmly condemn the action.

There is an additional consideration: a French consensus on the need to maintain a presence in the South Pacific. In its claim to be a middle-sized power, France points out that it has an independent nuclear force and that it maintains a presence in the world from Africa to the

Pacific. The South Pacific combines these points: It has been France's nuclear testing ground since 1966.

In a time of growing competition between the superpowers and of technological revolutions in nuclear weaponry, nuclear testing is deemed vital by France's government.

The Mururoa atoll testing ground is also seen as a natural aircraft carrier in a region whose economic and

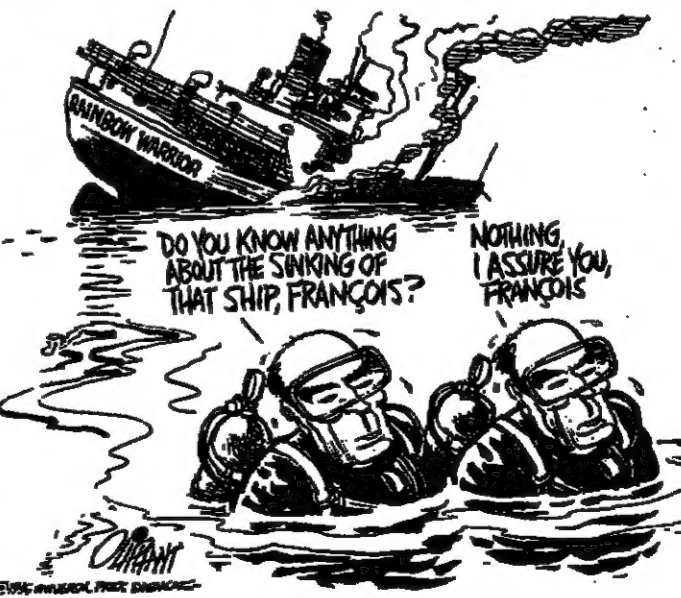
strategic importance can only grow. With its claim to South Pacific islands and their territorial waters, France can control access to undersea wealth and a surface 14 times the size of its own national territory. It has no intention of allowing these islands — including New Caledonia — to fall into Soviet hands.

But these reasons are difficult to convey to others. The rise in New Zealand of an anti-nuclear-minded leader, Prime Minister David Lange, and the no-nonsense value of an internationally popular environmental organization, Greenpeace, contrasts with the weakness of France's own environmental movement — and explains why the Greenpeace affair has echoed far beyond Auckland harbor.

It will be increasingly costly in international political terms for France to continue nuclear testing on Mururoa. (The tests, always open to international scrutiny, have proved to be safe for the small local population, according to an international scientific commission. But the panel's findings are not accepted by all.)

From Africa to the Pacific, the costs of a high French profile will continue to increase. Behind the Auckland episode lie the elements of an important debate on the future of France's foreign policy and status.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On the Use of the Bomb

Regarding the opinion column "No, He Had Other Options" (Aug. 5):

Gar Alperovitz refers to Secretary of State James Byrnes as Mr. Truman's "most important adviser" which, in the conduct of the war, he was not. As general of the armies, George C. Marshall was. Mr. Alperovitz also contends that "American leaders rejected the most obvious option — simply waiting for the Red Army to attack — out of political, not military concern." This is simply not true. The Russians had been dragging their feet on entry against Japan for weeks and months; dates passed by and there was never any firm assurance until the last moment. John Connor's column on the same page is historically correct. So is the headline: "Yes, It Was a Necessary Evil."

Female Circumcision

Regarding the report "Female Circumcision: A Norm in Africa" (July 29) by Blaine Harden:

Circumcision is too euphemistic a term to describe the operation usually performed and to indicate the irreparable physical and psychological harm it causes in females.

World opinion, the United Nations and the World Health Organization should put the greatest possible pressure on religious, medical and political leaders of the countries involved to make them officially condemn the practice of circumcision and infibulation.

Dr. H. KESTELOOT, Leuven, Belgium.

Views on U.S. Power

Regarding "The World Does Not View the U.S. as a Weakling" (Aug. 23) by Harlan K. Ullman:

In attempting to convince us that U.S. military power commands worldwide respect, Mr. Ullman mentions a survey of adversaries and allies on the subject. He does not say which adversaries were questioned. At the same time, Mr. Ullman misrepresents the thrust of a Nov. 5, 1983, article in The Economist. That article dealt with misconceptions and confusion about the nature of deterrence and "... the use and purpose of American power."

The Economist article said that the pluralistic Western world is not of one mind on the situations to which military power has been brought to bear, as shown by the warring debate on the use of nuclear weapons against Japanese cities. I ask Mr. Ullman: Did America gain respect from those bombings?

GREGORY BERGLUND, Meyreuil, France.

These Rights Are Hardly Unalienable

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — If you are American and you thought the Founding Fathers had blessed you with all the rights you need, you are wrong. I bring good news. The first 10 amendments and the next 16 have not filled your quota. That is, not if you live in my neighborhood and shop at my supermarket, whose walls are graced with a poster proclaiming the "Consumer Bill of Rights."

There, I discovered, you are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are the right to "be heard" (above the din of the "to choose" (and what, faced with a variety of noodle, was I entitled to before the Bill?)). These are yours by walking in the door. No social contract here. No need to pledge your life, your fortune, your sacred honor. Pick a pepper and you're endowed.

Rights have been busting out all over and I have started collecting them. A couple of months ago during a hospital stay, I discovered that I was the beneficiary of a "Patient's Bill of Rights," promising all the things one has just learned to live without in hospitals.

The first thing you notice about the "right to every consideration of privacy" and the "right to expect that within its capacity a hospital must make reasonable response to the request of a patient for services" is the clever drafting. These rights are designed for nonenforcement.

I'm not complaining, of course, about the lack of rights, but about the pretense. A hospital is a place to get well, and if you want to benefit from the wonders of modern scientific (im-personal) medicine, you have to expect that your rights, like your trousers, will be let at the waist.

The proliferation of rights always signals the loss of the individual's powers and prerogatives. It is precisely because hospitals have become so stark and impersonal that the poor soul marooned on a bedpan and lying frantically for a nurse is supposed to make do with paper rights.

All this rights-talk is undoubtedly part of the mania for seeing everything in legal, adversarial terms. It is evidence, too, of the failure state of political language. Rights once meant the claims of the individual against the state. In the postwar era, the notion has been stretched to include benefits demanded from the state: a job, medical care, "welfare rights."

Stretch stretched, the idea of rights thins. It would be in better shape if, for example, the United Nations (in its 1967 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the American Catholic bishops (in their 1984 draft pastoral letter on the U.S. economy) did not insist on calling economic needs "rights."

Nevertheless, work, medicine, even welfare are legitimate demands. Call them supplementary rights, please. In contrast, what you find on display at the supermarket or hospital are junk rights. As with junk bonds and junk food, you get what you pay for.

Rights language, however, is not the only political language to be despised. Raids on the lexicon of democracy are not new. Take the very word "democratic." The most unthe governments will not let their name be uttered without making you pronounce the word. At Olympics times the TV announcer Jim McKay said respectfully say German Democratic Republic when he means East Germany and democratic than East Germany and Cambodia and South Yemen. When the roll is called at the United Nations, these workers' paradise come under "D," as in Democratic Kampuchea and Democratic Yemen.

Or take "president," a nice word that once had democratic implications. Hanoi has just elected its oratoronic "president for life" by the comfortable margin of more than 2 million to 449. Which brings up the state of the word "election." Albania held one in 1982 and the official tally was a Communist Party victory of 1, I kid you not — 1,627,959 to 1.

If hypocrisy is the homage that vice renders to virtue, language theft is a corollary. That is what makes the debasement of political language by dictators tolerable.

But by supermarkets? Litter the newspapers, the United Nations, the Olympics with Orwellian euphemisms, if you will. But at the frozen meat department give me peace, not rights. I'll take my chances.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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مركز الأخبار

Cambodians in Thailand Facing a 3d Evacuation

Move to Border Camp to Make Them More Vulnerable to Vietnamese Attack

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand

In December the people of Site 7, a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand also known as Bang Poo, had begun to build new lives.

They had come to Site 7 after being driven out of Rithien, a large settlement inside Cambodia that had come under attack Dec. 25 by Vietnamese troops. All are followers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, one of the three Cambodian guerrilla groups fighting the Vietnamese.

At Site 7, some had planted vegetable patches and started improving their small bamboo homes.

But the Thai government has now begun moving tens of thousands of people from the security of Site 7, six miles (about 10 kilometers) inside Thailand, to a new camp further east, within a mile or two of the Cambodian border.

For most of the 55,000 people to be evacuated, it will be the third move in nine months.

This week, a reporter visiting the camp saw the little bamboo houses being torn down and carried away, leaving behind a vast area of bare ground.

Flowers, pieces of broken houses and debris were scattered on the backs of trucks headed over the rutted dirt roads to the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

Leaders of the displaced Cambodians said the move, which will

consolidate all but about 11,000 of the civilian followers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front at one border site, will also place them within close range of Vietnamese artillery.

Thon Thon, the Cambodian civilian administrator of Site 7 camp, once an optimist, who was considered the border's model camp director, shrugged his shoulders helplessly when asked how he could keep up spirits.

"I can't see my future, either," he said. "If there is fighting this year, we cannot avoid the shelling."

The followers of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front account for about half of the 225,000 displaced Cambodian civilians who have been given temporary sanctuary, not asylum, in Thailand because of the fighting in Cambodia.

Thai officials said the government intends to return the evacuees to Cambodian soil as soon as it is safe to do so. But refugee leaders and international relief workers said that such a situation is not likely to happen soon and that the border camp, called Site 2, is itself vulnerable to attack.

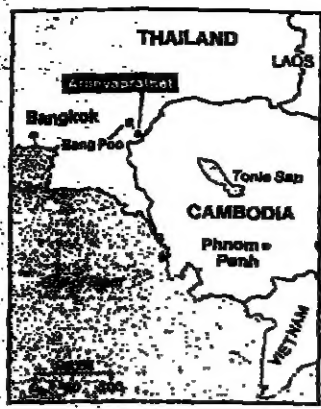
Steps are being taken by the UN Relief Operation to prepare another site six or seven miles deeper inside Thailand in case the area around Site 2 comes under Vietnamese shelling, as it did repeatedly earlier this year.

The Vietnamese, who fired into Thailand farther south during a clash Thursday with Khmer Rouge rebels, are reported by Thai military officials to be strengthening their forces north of here also, closer to Site 2. Thai officials express confidence in their border security, however, and said they will not expose the refugees to unnecessary danger.

Trucks began arriving early Thursday morning at Site 7, adjacent to Thailand's refugee holding center at Khao I Dang, 12 miles north of Aranyaprathet. They are to move more than 3,000 displaced Cambodians and their possessions 30 miles northeast to Site 2, a growing camp near the Dang Rek mountain range.

When the move is completed within a month, the authorities said, more than 55,000 people will have been transferred from Site 7 to Site 2.

Mr. Thon, the Site 7 administrator, said an advance party of nearly 10,000 residents were moved in August, before heavy rains and other problems halted the relocation. The Thai government has said that



U.S. Radar Is Damaged By Bombs in W. Germany

The Associated Press

NOHFELDEN, West Germany

Three bomb blasts destroyed radar equipment early Friday at a U.S. Army anti-aircraft missile site near this West German town, but caused no injuries, a U.S. military spokesman said.

West German officials said they believed supporters of the leftist urban guerrilla group known as the Red Army Faction were responsible for the attack.

"There were three blasts that destroyed three mobile radar sets mounted on trailers," said Sergeant Bob Lentner, a spokesman for the U.S. Army in Heidelberg. "It is an enclosed site." He said the attack took place at about 6 A.M.

He said soldiers were on the site at the time of the blasts, but that no one had been injured. None of the surface-to-air Hawk anti-aircraft missiles on the site were damaged, he said.

Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the chief West German prosecutor's office, estimated the blasts caused damage in the "millions of marks," or hundreds of thousands of dollars.

He said investigators suspected that supporters of the Red Army Faction, which is being investigated in connection with four attacks or attempted attacks in the last month against the U.S. military in West Germany, planted the bombs.

The attack occurred near Nohfelden, about 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) east of the West German border with Luxembourg.

The site is part of the 32d Army Air Defense Command, which has its headquarters in Darmstadt.

On Aug. 8, a soldier was found killed near Wiesbaden and shortly afterward a bomb ripped through the U.S. Air Force's Rhein-Main Base, killing two Americans and injuring 20 people. West German investigators said they believe the terrorists used the soldier's identification card to enter the base.

Direct Action, a French extremist group, claimed joint responsibility for the Rhein-Main bombing.

Vietnam Official in Moscow

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Defense Minister

Van Thien Dung of Vietnam arrived in Moscow on Friday for talks, the news agency Tass reported. The agency said he was met at Moscow airport by Defense Minister Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov.

In Poland, Critic of Regime Ungagged for Vote

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Ever since Poland's military leadership started a broad campaign for support in next month's parliamentary elections, Mikolaj Kozakiewicz has found himself surprisingly in the public spotlight and granted extraordinary personal rights.

An outspoken critic of recent government policies, Mr. Kozakiewicz was named in August to the prestigious "national list" of unopposed candidates for the Sejm, or parliament.

Weeks before the election campaign, the

government introduced measures that reversed a liberalization of university government, toughened the penal code and eliminated the prospect of multiple unions at the factory level.

A year after a general amnesty emptied jails of dissidents, three top Solidarity leaders were given jail sentences, and the number of political prisoners rose to more than 230.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, was quoted recently as saying that such measures were "a kind of retreat on what was a bold attempt to move forward."

In a speech to a Central Committee plenum called to plan election strategy, General Jaruzelski conceded: "The last few months have brought a number of moves that were not easy to receive by some milieus."

He continued: "The party does not and will not forget a struggle against what hampers and threatens it, a struggle first of all with political means, but also with means of protection of state order, if necessary."

In response, the banned Solidarity trade movement has called on Poles to boycott the voting Oct. 13. After a similar campaign by the union last year, the government reported

a turnout of 75 percent in local elections, far below the norm for elections in Communist countries.

Both sides portray the upcoming elections as a major test, and many Poles seem to be stranded between the two sides. Official polls have shown that a substantial majority of the public disapproves of government policies. But Solidarity's strike efforts and other protests this year have failed.

It was this disaffected mass that Mr. Kozakiewicz and other moderates in and outside the party hoped to reach after the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

"My whole activity is directed at the search for a modus vivendi between the opposition and the so-called establishment," he told Rzeczpospolita.

Mr. Kozakiewicz, a teacher and prolific author who had been a member of the officially sanctioned Peasant Party, was one of the founders of PRON, an organization promoted by the government as an independent social movement for reform.

"We thought and dreamed that PRON would be an agent of systematic change in Poland, a kind of not-so-aggressive form of Solidarity," he said.

Slowly, however, its original aims were diluted and its nominal independence proved illusory. As Mr. Kozakiewicz put it: "PRON became an element of the system, not an independent side."

The election has been one of the sharper reverses to the hopes of the moderates, who had hoped the authorities would allow voters a real choice on ballots.

Instead, the electoral law approved by the outgoing Sejm provides for nominal two-candidate competition for 410 of the 460 seats but leaves control of the election and the choice of candidates to the Communist authorities.

After failing this summer to enlist a group of independents close to the church for the candidates' list, the authorities presented a selection that includes more nonparty "independents" than in the past but offers scant variety. The most notable independent in the previous Sejm, Edmund Ossadycz, was excluded.

Mr. Kozakiewicz said he knew of no other Sejm candidate who was an open critic of government.

appeared to prefer repression to efforts to win over the disaffected, Mr. Kozakiewicz and other critics say.

"The government's frustration comes from the fact that all actions from its side to increase social consensus have no effect," said Bronislaw Geremek, an opposition historian and adviser to Solidarity. "So what can they do to get national support? The only solution is to try to introduce the feelings of uncertainty and fear."

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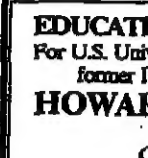


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ARTS / LEISURE

Man Who Changed Chicago Skyline Looks at Urban Problems

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bertrand Goldberg, 72, is one of the architects who has most contributed to shape the Chicago skyline. His two central high-rises, the Marina City project that went up on the Chicago River in 1962, have been dubbed the "Cornucob Towers." The buildings were so novel and notorious in the 1960s that Goldberg's children were known to their classmates as "the Cornucob kids."

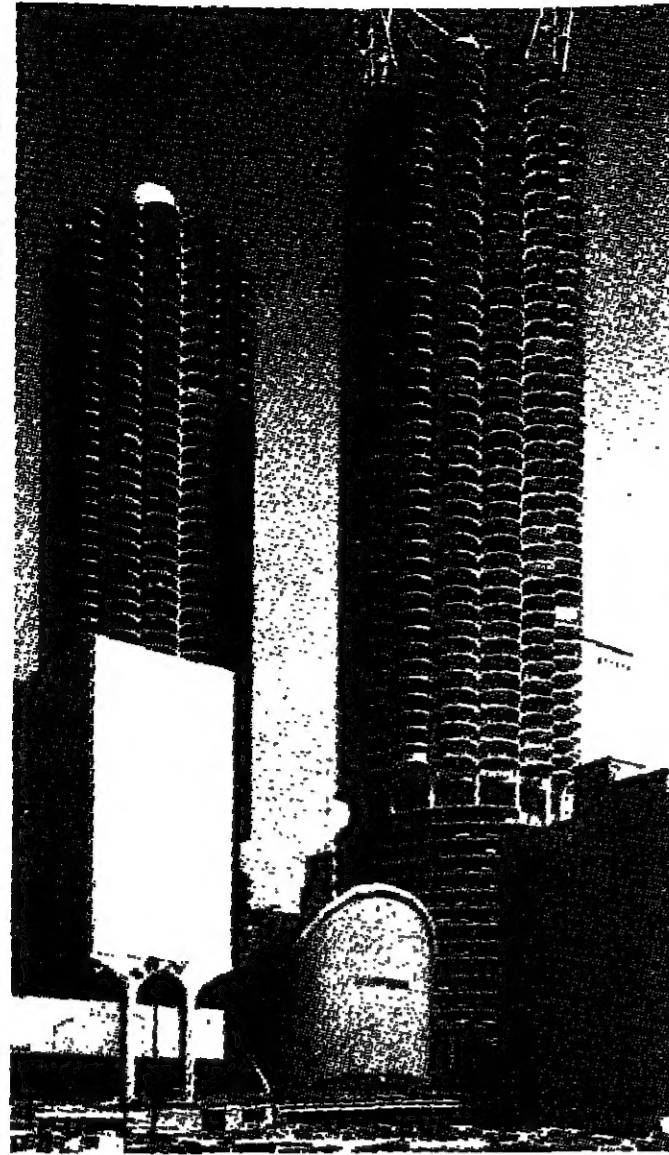
Today he is working on a \$500-million, privately financed project known as River City, which is going up in the Chicago's freightyard and in four or five years will provide housing for 10,000 people.

An exhibition devoted to his work (some 120 projects since the beginning of his career) has opened at the Paris Art Center, and Goldberg was in the city for the occasion.

"We are in gigantic trouble with what we call the urban problem," he said. "No one knows quite what to do about the fact that cities are disintegrating throughout the industrial world. The city is no longer a manufacturing center. Management moved out of the city and took the factories with them. One reason for the move was that the workers are easier to manage in the suburbs where union organizations can't reach them. This leaves the city as a white-collar center and the question arises whether there is enough employment available to absorb the full city population."

Also, he said, the city has become the center for the distribution of welfare. Poor people from rural sections have moved in to obtain health services and what he called "the goodies that the various governments promise." As a result, the city no longer functions as an important center for intellectual development, invention and manufacturing, he said.

"Meanwhile the burden of sup-



Chicago's Marina City: the "Cornucob Towers"

porting the city rests on much fewer people," Goldberg said, "which is why it has become a place for the very rich and the very poor. The middle class has largely moved away."

One way Goldberg hopes to meet the challenge that the situa-

tion presents to serious architecture is to build in ways that tend to favor the formation of a community. This implies a grouping of utilities and services, and also, quite simply, it implies taking human needs into account and not just the abstract human entity for which a Le Corbusier, for instance, so often appeared to be building.

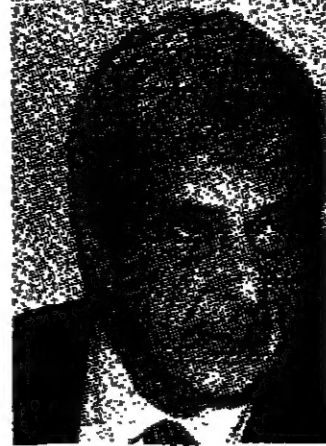
Goldberg takes obvious pride in the fact that the Raymond Hilliard Center, which he built in Chicago in 1966 is "the only housing for the poor in which the police have not been required to come in and keep order." Why? Because, he believes, the architecture itself is a message to the people who live there, and the message is that their humanity and individuality is respected by the architectural concept.

"You do not have to live in a box designed for the 'standard poor human being,'" Goldberg said.

This message is inherent in the overall departure from the rectilinear canons of the Bauhaus (where Goldberg studied under Mies van der Rohe in 1932), but also in variations within each unit — variations in light, color and the angles of the walls, in the way family groups and elderly groups are integrated as well as in a number of other aspects.

Goldberg's big projects combine housing, recreational facilities, offices and services (and a marina, when possible) in a way that had at one time been against the law in Chicago. The law had to be changed when he wanted to build his Marina City (the "Cornucob Towers") in 1962, and the U.S. government also had to be persuaded to give federal housing insurance to families living in the center of the city. Now the city regulations actually require the blending that they once forbade. Marina City was the first "mixed-use" housing to be built in the United States.

Population density in a given area is a fundamental concern for the modern architect working on



Bertrand Goldberg

this scale. "We have to take into account the realities of the transportation systems, of collecting garbage, of supporting educational systems," Goldberg said. "Even the cost of maintaining central grocery stores that afford you the economy of supermarkets requires that you have \$250,000 of business every week. That means a minimum of 2,500 families. And if you want to favor competition by having two supermarkets, you would have to double that figure. Which raises the question: Can people have a convenient life if they are sprawled out so far that they need two cars at least, so that someone can go to the grocery store during the day? What we are doing now is trying to find a reasonable concentration of people."

Thefts Are Reported in Aix, Brittany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France — A copy of a Rembrandt self-portrait and a painting by Robert Cantin, worth about 255 million francs (\$300,000), have been stolen from the Granet Museum.

Goldberg is strongly critical of Post-Modern architecture, which in his view, "has its roots in disappointment — a disappointment in the premises which the modern movement made and failed to deliver: that of an urban design which would favor democracy and an equal and better life. As a result we have become rather frivolous in our architectural forms." He said he had his own roots "in the serious period in Germany — the Bauhaus. And maybe I am an old fogey in that I believe in a better social order and a better world."

Goldberg was directed to the Bauhaus as a graduate student at Harvard. He spent only one year in Berlin (the Nazis closed the school in 1933), but this experience seems to have been decisive.

He also studied painting under Kandinsky, whom he found dogmatic and insufferable. Joseph Albers, on the other hand, "taught me how to see," said Goldberg. Albers became a close friend.

Goldberg does not live in a high-rise building, but says he will move into River City for a few years while his new home (which he is designing) is being built. He and his family have lived for more than 30 years in an early 20th-century house near the center of Chicago, one he did not design — "partly out of deference to my wife and family, because if I designed our home the statement would have been mine alone."

Bertrand Goldberg, Paris Art Center, 36 rue Falguère, through Oct. 5.



A cutout by Catherine Schmidt, from show in Bulle.

Swiss Paper Cutout Art On Display in Gruyère

By Mavis Guinard

BULLE, Switzerland — The first Swiss exhibit of paper cutouts in the attractive museum of the cheese-making region of Gruyère shows, through 90 contemporary artists and 400 découpages, that this folk art is flourishing.

The artists use tiny scissors and Swiss precision to shape silhouettes of animals and trees, and each snip is tricky.

"It can be even more difficult to paste down the tiny designs into place," said Anne Rosa, whose native, colorful pictures hang in many chalets and hotels of the Grisons, Schenker and Chateau d'Oex area and were shown in an international exhibit of the craft at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York.

Rosat likes to portray the traditional mountain life of an area that, despite its jet-set resorts, sticks to local ways. Rosat became fascinated with the works of two past masters of the paper-cutting craft: Jacob Hauswirth and Louis Saugy. The first lived in the forests firing charcoal. Whenever he turned up in the villages, he used his cutouts to trade for a meal, a night's lodging or a few sheets of paper from the store.

"Small scrap he could find, pouncing on candy wrappers for the colors he needed," said Rosat. "He had to hold his scissors by wire loops, for his fingers were far too thick, but he invented most of the scenes that are familiar today: the procession of cows winding up to high pastures, rigid cheese-making or hunting scenes above villages below with resolutely closed portals."

Probably inspired by Hauswirth, Louis Saugy was an enterprising postman who knew the whole valley. He delighted in describing village festivities and filled the scenes with lively action. Where Hauswirth's pine trees are straight and somber, Saugy's bend to the wind or the woodcutter and bear seasonal fruit and flowers.

Rosat, too, likes to describe scenes from her village and use the motifs that appear on Swiss painted furniture, centering on full-blown bouquets of stylized roses, carnations and tulips with a happy sense of color.

Newer artists are moving away from these traditions somewhat. Few go quite as far as Catherine Schmidt, who fashions cutouts with fantastic animals, or as talented as Ernst Oppiger, a lithographer, who crams his swirling designs with biblical scenes or spoofs the sacred Swiss cow.

A school in Wiler-sur-Gurten is attracting people from all walks of life: the folk art. Though most are artists or teachers, an art historian, a carpenter, a seamstress and several pastry cooks are enrolled at the school to learn the lay art. Some are employing tools used by graphic artists.

"I prefer to stick to my small scissors and put something from

myself into each design," said Rosat. "I feel that the best découpages reflect the life around them. I really admire those who are trying to renew the scenes in this way. A lady from Texas came by and showed me what she was doing. I advised her to show her own scenes from the ranch rather than continue the alpine lore. I'm looking forward to seeing the results."

"Papiers Découpages-Schneiderei," Musée Gruyère, Bulle, Switzerland, through Sept. 15.

Alpine cutouts are country cousins of the elegant art of silhouettes, popular in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The name came from Etienne de Silhouette, a controller of French finances who lost the king's favor when he suggested austere reforms. Retiring in disgrace to his chalet at Bry-sur-Maine, he had it decorated not with the gilt and roses of the period but with black and white shadow figures. In Geneva, Jean Huber was a master of the art that recalls figures on Greek vases or intaglios.

One of his favorite subjects was Voltaire, whom he could portray or caricature "in the dark with a hand etched behind my back." Huber caught the philosopher ensconced in a deep chair, concentrating from the tip of his wig to the slippers dangling on one foot as he dashed off some impromptu. The caricatures of Voltaire and other political figures were widely distributed in France through pamphlets, but the minor art form was not recognized in Diderot's Encyclopédie. However, Huber saw to it personally that Catherine the Great, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Diderot, Horace Walpole and the British Museum received his profiles of busy battle scenes.

Other Genevois, such as Jacques-Laurent Agasse and Michel Lullin, used scissors and paper to show 17th-century occupations in rustic scenes. As a popular society, the cutouts' incisive profiles gave way to more complicated and frivolous subjects. Sugary scenes and excessive detail marked their end.

"Silhouettes et Découpages Genevois au 18ème et 19ème," Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, 2 rue Charles Golland, Geneva, through Jan. 19.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland.

NASA Displays Space Photos

WASHINGTON — A collection of 140 space photographs, culled from more than 175,000 in NASA's archives, go on exhibit Saturday at the National Air and Space Museum. Most of the pictures have never been displayed before.

The Kimbell: Bid for Major Leagues

The Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — The story of how the Kimbell Art Museum acquired a major painting by the 17th-century French artist Nicolas Poussin shows how a young institution has become a major player in the art market.

"It's a coup to get any Poussin. His paintings are extremely rare," said William Jordan, chief curator and deputy director. The Kimbell acquired "Venus and Adonis" at the end of April for about \$1 million. "It's more than just an acquisition for the Kimbell. It's a rediscovery of an early composition," said the museum's director, Edmund Pillsbury.

In May 1984, Pillsbury spotted the painting, done between 1625 and 1628, in a dimly lit basement at Christie's in London. For years, a major Poussin had been on the Kimbell's wish list.

When Pillsbury first saw "Venus and Adonis," it was dirty. Furthermore, in 1966 the British art historian and Poussin scholar Sir Anthony Blount had written that the painting was done by a Poussin imitator.

Pillsbury did not believe it. "It looked as if it was by Poussin," he said. The question had to be resolved, but inquiries by a major buyer such as the Kimbell can cause a work's price to skyrocket.

"We seldom go into the auction market. You wind up bidding against people who have no limits," Pillsbury said.

In addition, Pillsbury did not think it would be possible to finish researching the painting by the July 6, 1984 sale. "So I decided that I would do what I have done in several cases: I would follow the picture, I would track it at the sale."

The day after a group of dealers bought the painting jointly for \$365,000, Pillsbury telephoned one of them. "I said to him: I want to reserve the Poussin. We didn't discuss the price," Pillsbury recalled.

He had the painting sent to the conservation laboratory at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where X-rays showed that the composition had been changed while the work was in progress. This demonstrated, Pillsbury said, that a "thinking artist" had been at work, rather than a copyist.

Pillsbury was now sure he wanted the painting. "So I basically went to the dealer and said, 'I think I want to buy it. How much?' The bargaining was complicated."

But the price was considered a bargain. The last time a major painting by Poussin was sold, in 1981, the Getty Museum paid \$3.7 million, Pillsbury said.

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The next Special EDUCATION DIRECTORY will be published on DECEMBER 7, 1985.

For information, please contact Françoise Clement, International Herald Tribune, or your nearest IHT representation.

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Objects by Fabergé ‘Workmasters’ Draw Attention

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BoatCo	17900	33 1/2	34	+ 1/2
Boeing	16700	45 1/2	46	+ 1/2
Chrysler	14500	28 1/2	29	+ 1/2
General	14100	28 1/2	29	+ 1/2
IBM	13200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Johnson	12800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
McDonald	12200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Microsoft	11800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Oracle	11200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Qantas	10800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
United	10200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Wells	9800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	9200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	8800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	8200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1227 1/2	1241 1/2	1232 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Indus	672 1/2	681 1/2	672 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Trans	151 1/2	154 1/2	151 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Comp	545 1/2	554 1/2	545 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Sales				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NYSE Rallies on Jobless Report

NEW YORK—A drop in the August jobless rate spurred a stock market rally Friday that erased the losses of the three previous sessions. Trading was moderate.

The market opened higher, consolidated its gains and embarked on a second climb in afternoon trading. An hour before the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was up more than 10 points.

The Dow finished the day up 9.86 to 1,335.69. For the week, the Dow edged up 1.68 points. Broader market indicators also moved higher. The New York Stock Exchange index advanced 0.50 to 109.05. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.97 to 188.24. The price of an average share jumped 16 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 95 million shares, up slightly from 94.5 million Thursday.

Analysts said the market was drawing strength from the unexpectedly sharp 0.3 percentage point decline in August unemployment. They said it had given investors the first solid sign of a stronger economy in the second half of the year.

Analysts said blue-chip issues attracted buying. Stronger airline issues helped lift the Dow transportation index 5.03 to 677.55.

Beatrice Cos. was the most actively traded NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Revlon Inc. followed, down 1/4 to 43 1/4.

Chemical New York was third, unchanged at 39 1/4.

MCA was the day's biggest gainer, climbing 5 1/2 to 69 1/4 on a rumor RCA would acquire MCA's film library.

Richardson-Vicks jumped 3 1/2 to 40 on a takeover rumor. The company declined to comment on the stock's activity.

Monsanto was the session's biggest loser, losing 1 1/4 to 49 1/4 after a Utah State University study found Nutrasweet may cause brain irregularities in mice. Nutrasweet is made by G.D. Searle, which has been bought by Monsanto.

Technology issues strengthened. IBM added 1/4 to 129 1/4. Digital Equipment advanced 2 1/2 to 106. Cullinet Software added 1 1/2 to 17 1/4. Data General 1 1/4 to 39 1/4 and Honeywell 1 1/4 to 63 1/4.

Some utilities were actively traded. Iowa Electric Light & Power added 1/4 to 20 1/4. Kansas Gas & Electric rose 1/4 to 15 and Middle South Utilities added 1/4 to 10.

Among other actively traded stocks, Unocal fell 1/4 to 30. General Development Corp. was unchanged at 13 1/4.

Avon Products eased 1/4 to 24 after advancing Thursday when it said it would buy back up to 25 percent—or 20 million shares—of its common stock in the open market.

Airline issues, which have been under pressure this week, recovered some losses. AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, added 1/4 to 44. Northwest Airlines rose 1/4 to 57 1/4. UAL Inc., the parent of United Airlines, gained 1 1/4 to 53 1/4. Pan American World Airways edged up 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Eastern Airlines increased 1/4 to 10 1/4.

Blue-chips were gainers. IBM added 1/4 to 129 1/4. General Electric 1/4 to 61 1/4. AT&T 1/4 to 21 1/4. U.S. Steel 1/4 to 30 and American Express 1/4 to 42 1/4. Union Carbide advanced 1 1/4 to 53 1/4.

After reporting sharply higher sales for the last 10 days of August, the auto companies moved ahead. General Motors jumped 1 1/2 to 69. Ford 1/2 to 44 1/4 and Chrysler 1/2 to 38.

Prices were mixed and little changed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. Western Digital led the Amex actives, losing 1 1/4 to 8 1/4. Gulf Canada Ltd. followed, unchanged at 14 1/4. Wang Labs Class B was third, up 1/4 to 16 1/4.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BoatCo	17900	33 1/2	34	+ 1/2
Boeing	16700	45 1/2	46	+ 1/2
Chrysler	14500	28 1/2	29	+ 1/2
General	14100	28 1/2	29	+ 1/2
IBM	13200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Johnson	12800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
McDonald	12200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Microsoft	11800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Oracle	11200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Qantas	10800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
United	10200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Wells	9800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	9200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	8800	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2
Yield	8200	100 1/2	101	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1227 1/2	1241 1/2	1232 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Indus	672 1/2	681 1/2	672 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Trans	151 1/2	154 1/2	151 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Comp	545 1/2	554 1/2	545 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Sales				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2

35%	CPC Int'l	1.20	50	12	9	22	44	44	+ 16
35%	COP NHI	1.20	60	12	78	22	22	22	+ 16
35%	COP NHI	1.20	60	12	78	22	22	22	+ 16
35%	COP NHI	1.20	60	12	78	22	22	22	+ 16
21%	CSX	1.14	44	9	50	25	25	25	+ 16
21%	CTS	1.00	3.1		11	33	33	33	+ 16
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ECONOMIC SCENE

Growing Private Debt Poses
Threat in Several U.S. Areas

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The huge expansion of private debt of recent years poses a threat to the financial health of major sectors of the U.S. economy. The most immediately threatened sector is agriculture — and the banks that have lent heavily to farmers.

The Farm Credit Administration now has 402 farm banks on its list, and the entire Farm Credit System is facing a potential debt crisis that could deal a heavy blow not only to the farm economy but also to the national economy and banking system. Farmers owe their creditors a total of \$213 billion.

A critical issue facing the Reagan administration is whether to prepare for what could become a bailout amounting to tens of billions of dollars in bad loans, if the depression in agriculture continues.

But is agriculture only the most conspicuously endangered sector? Nonfinancial business corporations have also been increasing their debts at a rapid pace.

A study by the New York Stock Exchange notes that 1984 was characterized by an outbreak of "mergermania" with the refinancing of an estimated \$84 billion to \$100 billion worth of equity in merger exchanges of debt or cash for equity.

Although \$12 billion in equities were issued in 1984, one of the biggest years ever, the corporate-equity base declined by at least \$72 billion, Meyers, or canceled mergers, last year offset all the equity financing of the previous half-dozen years.

Some economists fear that debt-financed mergers and leveraged buyouts will withdraw credit from the rest of the economy. But Henry C. Wallach, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, argues that such fear is misplaced, and maintains that such operations do no more than reshuffle assets. The real danger, in his view, is the resulting change in the balance-sheet structure of corporations, causing a deterioration of their debt-equity ratios.

HENRY Kaufman, executive director and chief economist of Salomon Brothers, interviewed by telephone in London, expressed his anxiety about the weakened financial base of corporations.

"In the past year and a half," he said, "the outstanding equity of nonfinancial corporations shrank by \$53 billion, but the debts of the same corporations increased by more than \$250 billion."

The Fed's flow of funds data show a net increase of nonfinancial corporations' debt by \$256.9 billion in 1984 alone, bringing their net outstanding debt to more than \$2 trillion, more than double its level in 1977. Their short-term debt has soared to 51 percent of their total liabilities.

Just how dangerous is this situation? Some economists contend that the danger has been overblown, arguing that the traditional ratios of debt-equity and corporate liquidity no longer hold because of the internationalization of credit markets, tax laws that encourage debt rather than equity and financial deregulation.

But another school says that the danger is all too real, holding to the principle that the only valid measure of a corporation's debt capacity is whether it could service its debt in a period of adversity.

What can be done now, other than for the government to prepare for huge bailouts? One step would be to reduce the federal budget deficit that, together with the Treasury's effort to lengthen the public debt, has pushed up long-term interest rates, leading corporations to go increasingly into short-term debt.

However, the outlook now is that the federal deficits will remain high and may even worsen. The effort of banks to protect themselves by setting variable interest rates on long-term loans also means greater danger for the borrowers if inflation returns.

Another way to strengthen the corporations would be to encourage greater internal financing. Here the New York Stock Exchange study charges that President Ronald Reagan's pro-

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 6
Australian dollar	1.2225
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	1.6450
Canadian dollar	1.2225
Deutsche mark	1.7500
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.7363
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Interest Rates

Rate	Sept. 6
1-month T-bill	8.5%
3-month T-bill	9.0%
6-month T-bill	9.5%
1-year T-bill	10.0%
2-year T-bill	10.5%
3-year T-bill	11.0%
5-year T-bill	11.5%
10-year T-bill	12.0%
30-year T-bill	12.5%

Oil Prices
Decline
Sharply

Dollar Recovery,
Rumors Blamed

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — Spot crude oil prices dropped sharply Friday, partly because of the dollar's recovery and partly because of reports of Saudi Arabian transactions linking the price of its crude to its value in processed products, traders said.

On the European spot market, Britain's North Sea Brent crude traded downward to \$27 per barrel for October loading, from a low of \$27.30 Thursday, traders said.

Dubai crude, the most actively traded speculative Gulf grade, traded in the Far East at \$26.10 a barrel, down 50 cents from Thursday, and buyers were offering to pay less than \$26, traders said.

The declines, traders said, were based partly on the dollar's sharp upturn, and partly on a growing confidence in reports that Saudi Arabia had concluded arrangements under which it would sell crude oil to two of its four Arabian American Oil Co. partners at prices linked to its value in processed products.

Details on the reported Saudi agreements were not known, but there were reports that new supplies of Saudi oil were heading for Europe.

There was no confirmation of earlier speculation that oil derived from the reported transactions would be subject to destination restrictions, perhaps requiring it to go mainly to Europe.

Saudi Arabia has long been the strongest advocate within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries of strict adherence to official price levels. But industry sources estimated that Saudi output fell in August to a 20-year low of 1.9 million to 2 million barrels per day.

Market sources said the Saudis would be tempted to devise some form of discounting to win back buyers and push Saudi output toward the Saudi quota of 4.35 million barrels per day.

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Tokyo Group
Agrees to Push
U.S. Electronics

United Press International

TOKYO — The leading American and Japanese electronics industry organizations announced Friday that they would form a committee to help increase imports of U.S.-made products to Japan.

"We agreed to cooperate by setting up a special committee to facilitate U.S. electronics exports to Japan," said Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp. and head of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan.

Mr. Morita and Stephen Levy, chairman of the American Electronics Association, completed two days of talks on Friday.

Mr. Levy, whose organization represents 2,800 U.S. electronics companies, said the talks should help reduce the growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which is expected to reach \$50 billion this year, with \$15 billion of that in electronics.

Mr. Levy said his organization had set up an office to stimulate demand for American goods.

Mr. Levy praised the Japanese government's recent market-opening "action program" and said that 120 Japanese companies have listed the kinds of electronics products they need.

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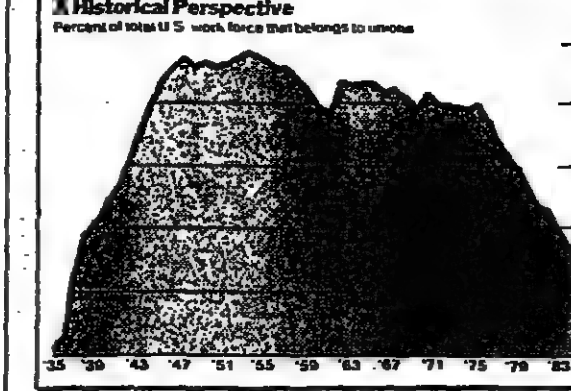
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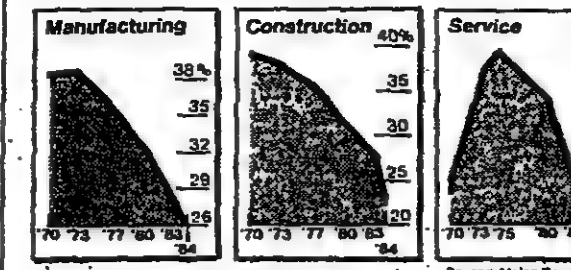
Union Membership: The Long Decline

A Historical Perspective



Source: Union Sourcebook, PIDS, West Orange, N.J.

A Breakdown by Major Sector



Source: Union Sourcebook

U.S. Labor Is Reshaping Its Image
In Bid to Attract Young Workers

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Like many workers in the last-growing health-care, high-tech and government sectors here, Paula McLain Mixson was solidly union when she moved to this Texas boomtown.

During her childhood in East Texas, her father often told her not to take a job "where some union goes around telling you what to do."

But in her five years at the Texas Department of Human Services, Ms. Mixson has become a convert to labor's cause. A program analyst in her 30s, Ms. Mixson switched allegiances after management repeatedly ordered sweeping job changes for her and her co-workers without consulting them.

"Unions are the only way that little people can have an effective say over rules that govern them on the job," she now says. For the labor movement, signing up Ms. Mixson was a small, but important, victory after a decade of declining union membership and particular difficulty in enlisting young people. Increasingly, union leaders

are recognizing that if labor is to reverse its decline, it must woo more young workers. And to that end, American labor has embarked on a host of new strategies to attract the 52 million American workers under the age of 35, who represent half of the nation's labor force.

Slowly, unsurely, the nation's unions are changing their ways, adopting new methods of organizing, emphasizing new issues at the bargaining table and adding hopes of the new moves will reverse the decline in union membership, but they are not certain how successful they will be.

"Attracting more young people is the most important challenge unions face today," said Harry Hubbard, president of the Texas AFL-CIO. "They're important for us to survive."

To be more attractive to today's highly mobile, better-educated and often white-collar young workers, unions are trying to change their image.

Mr. Stollenberg, who this week defended his policy of fiscal restraint before parliament during a three-day budget debate, said in an interview that the sluggish domestic economy had picked up markedly over the past four months, with new domestic orders for capital goods offsetting a drop in foreign orders.

He said capital-goods manufacturers would increase investment by 12 percent in 1985, providing a firm basis for the creation of new jobs — some 150,000 of which, he said, are likely to have been generated by the economy as a whole since the fourth quarter of 1984.

But Mr. Stollenberg conceded that the government's chief domestic policy dilemma is "the fact that employment is falling, but unemployment isn't rising."

Unemployment, currently at 2.2 million, or 8.9 percent of the work force, has remained at record levels this year and threatens to be the government's most vulnerable point during national elections planned for early 1987.

"Unemployment today is largely rooted in demographics — we have

a large influx of young workers [from West Germany's baby-boom of the 1960s] which won't subside for the next few years," he said.

He added: "That's hard to explain to German citizens. Our strategy is to establish the right fiscal and monetary conditions for creating jobs, which will have to come in the manufacturing sector and, to an even greater degree, in the service sector. Here the U.S. is a good model."

Mr. Stollenberg said, however, that the government has no plans to diverge from its current economic strategy of reducing budget deficits and encouraging price stability.

Since taking office in 1982, the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has reduced the federal budget deficit from some \$15 billion (current exchange rates) in 1983 to a projected 24 billion DM in 1985.

Asked whether he would consider moving forward by one year the second stage of a planned 20-billion DM tax cut, to allow 9 billion DM in tax relief to take effect in 1987 rather than 1988, Mr. Stollenberg said: "No, the government has made its decision. Moving the tax cut forward is no longer an issue."

Last week, the influential Association of Public Banks called for moving the second stage of the tax cut forward to 1987, which was seen as a compromise to calls from many quarters, including from within the government, to bring the full reduction forward in one stage next year.

Mr. Stollenberg said the government was no less likely to succumb to outside pressures to reflate the West German economy to spur domestic demand for the goods of its trading partners.

Earlier this week, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said he has established an official task force to draw up measures by early next month geared toward expanding domestic demand in order to help cut his country's expanding trade surplus.

Officials said that West Germany, which is set to post a record trade surplus of 70 billion to 75 billion DM this year, is also likely to come under pressure from other nations, particularly the United States, to boost its economy.

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EPIC, Key Player
In Thrift Crisis,
Files Chapter 11

Reuters

NEW YORK — Equity Programs Investment Corp., the real-estate investment arm of troubled Community Savings & Loan Association of Bethesda, Maryland, said Friday that it has filed for voluntary reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code.

The action was taken to stay legal proceedings against EPIC, the company said in a prepared statement. EPIC said it expected to continue negotiations on finding a buyer.

Earlier Friday, a Maryland court placed EPIC and its parent under conservatorship and ordered a 45-day freeze on withdrawals.

A court official said that the Maryland Deposit Insurance Fund was named as conservator. The order was issued at the request of the Maryland Board of Savings and Loan Commissioners and the state's insurance fund.

On Wednesday, a federal district court in Alexandria, Virginia, ordered EPIC to hold in escrow payments received from mortgage loans that back certificates held by its investors.

The order was issued pending the outcome of a suit by two banks that asks that a receiver be appointed for EPIC and for the restitution of \$11 million in missed payments.

On Thursday, in fresh evidence that the problems of Maryland's thrift institutions were having a broader impact, Tior Mortgage Insurance Co. of Los Angeles said that it would cease writing policies because of potential losses it might suffer from its dealings with EPIC.

Analysis said the move by Tior, the nation's fourth-largest private mortgage insurer, could shrink the availability of mortgage insurance and raise premiums.

Tior said it would continue to honor insurance commitments outstanding as of Friday.

At a news conference, Mr. Hughes said the current savings and loan crisis in the state "is a classic case of unbounded greed" by thrift owners.

He said the state will do everything it can to hold them legally accountable, including criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hughes also said that "a major New York money-center bank" is close to acquiring First Maryland Savings & Loan, one of the four large state-insured thrifts at which he froze withdrawals in June.

He would not identify the bank, but he added that Chase Manhattan Corp. is close to buying yet another thrift, Merritt Commercial Savings & Loan. He said both purchases could be formally announced within a week.

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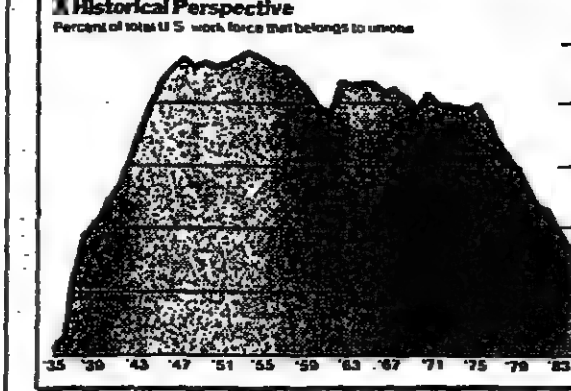
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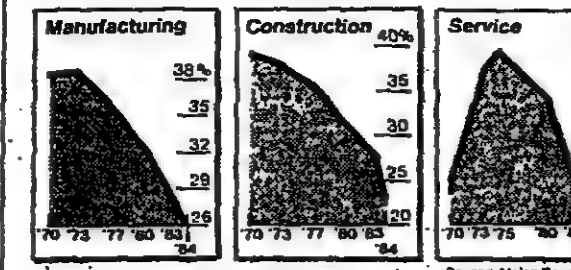
Union Membership: The Long Decline

A Historical Perspective



Source: Union Sourcebook, PIDS, West Orange, N.J.

A Breakdown by Major Sector



Source: Union Sourcebook

U.S. Labor Is Reshaping Its Image
In Bid to Attract Young Workers

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Like many workers in the last-growing health-care, high-tech and government sectors here, Paula McLain Mixson was solidly union when she moved to this Texas boomtown.

During her childhood in East Texas, her father often told her not to take a job "where some union goes around telling you what to do."

But in her five years at the Texas Department of Human Services, Ms. Mixson has become a convert to labor's cause. A program analyst in her 30s, Ms. Mixson switched allegiances after management repeatedly ordered sweeping job changes for her and her co-workers without consulting them.

"Unions are the only way that little people can have an effective say over rules that govern them on the job," she now says. For the labor movement, signing up Ms. Mixson was a small, but important, victory after a decade of declining union membership and particular difficulty in enlisting young people. Increasingly, union leaders

are recognizing that if labor is to reverse its decline, it must woo more young workers. And to that end, American labor has embarked on a host of new strategies to attract the 52 million American workers under the age of 35, who represent half of the nation's labor force.

Slowly, unsurely, the nation's unions are changing their ways, adopting new methods of organizing, emphasizing new issues at the bargaining table and adding hopes of the new moves will reverse the decline in union membership, but they are not certain how successful they will be.

"Attracting more young people is the most important challenge unions face today," said Harry Hubbard, president of the Texas AFL-CIO. "They're important for us to survive."

To be more attractive to today's highly mobile, better-educated and often white-collar young workers, unions are trying to change their image.

Mr. Stollenberg, who this week defended his policy of fiscal restraint before parliament during a three-day budget debate, said in an interview that the sluggish domestic economy had picked up markedly over the past four months, with new domestic orders for capital goods offsetting a drop in foreign orders.

He said capital-goods manufacturers would increase investment by 12 percent in 1985, providing a firm basis for the creation of new jobs — some 150,000 of which, he said, are likely to have been generated by the economy as a whole since the fourth quarter of 1984.

But Mr. Stollenberg conceded that the government's chief domestic policy dilemma is "the fact that employment is falling, but unemployment isn't rising."

Unemployment, currently at 2.2 million, or 8.9 percent of the work force, has remained at record levels this year and threatens to be the government's most vulnerable point during national elections planned for early 1987.

"Unemployment today is largely rooted in demographics — we have

a large influx of young workers [from West Germany's baby-boom of the 1960s] which won't subside for the next few years," he said.

He added: "That's hard to explain to German citizens. Our strategy is to establish the right fiscal and monetary conditions for creating jobs, which will have to come in the manufacturing sector and, to an even greater degree, in the service sector. Here the U.S. is a good model."

Mr. Stollenberg said, however, that the government has no plans to diverge from its current economic strategy of reducing budget deficits and encouraging price stability.

Since taking office in 1982, the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has reduced the federal budget deficit from some \$15 billion (current exchange rates) in 1983 to a projected 24 billion DM in 1985.

Asked whether he would consider moving forward by one year the second stage of a planned 20-billion DM tax cut, to allow 9 billion DM in tax relief to take effect in 1987 rather than 1988, Mr. Stollenberg said: "No, the government has made its decision. Moving the tax cut forward is no longer an issue."

Last week, the influential Association of Public Banks called for moving the second stage of the tax cut forward to 1987, which was seen as a compromise to calls from many quarters, including from within the government, to bring the full reduction forward in one stage next year.

Mr. Stollenberg said the government was no less likely to succumb to outside pressures to reflate the West German economy to spur domestic demand for the goods of its trading partners.

Earlier this week, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said he has established an official task force to draw up measures by early next month geared toward expanding domestic demand in order to help cut his country's expanding trade surplus.

Officials said that West Germany, which is set to post a record trade surplus of 70 billion to 75 billion DM this year, is also likely to come under pressure from other nations, particularly the United States, to boost its economy.

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Reuters

NEW YORK — Equity Programs Investment Corp., the real-estate investment arm of troubled Community Savings & Loan Association of Bethesda, Maryland, said Friday that it has filed for voluntary reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code.

The action was taken to stay legal proceedings against EPIC, the company said in a prepared statement. EPIC said it expected to continue negotiations on finding a buyer.

Earlier Friday, a Maryland court placed EPIC and its parent under conservatorship and ordered a 45-day freeze on withdrawals.

A court official said that the Maryland Deposit Insurance Fund was named as conservator. The order was issued at the request of the Maryland Board of Savings and Loan Commissioners and the state's insurance fund.

On Wednesday, a federal district court in Alexandria, Virginia, ordered EPIC to hold in escrow payments received from mortgage loans that back certificates held by its investors.

The order was issued pending the outcome of a suit by two banks that asks that a receiver be appointed for EPIC and for the restitution of \$11 million in missed payments.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Profit-Takers Cut Dollar's Rise in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar soared to a two-month high Friday in a volatile market, but profit-takers cut its rise in the afternoon.

The dollar ended the day in the United States below its highs, but it was up against the British pound and the Japanese yen, and it was up against the West German Deutsche mark.

The dollar's gains were attributed to reports Thursday by U.S. automakers of record sales of new cars in late August and a Labor Department report Friday on an

unexpectedly large decline in the U.S. unemployment rate.

Jack Barbalet, a vice president at Gruntz & Co. in New York, said European currency traders had been nervously watching the economic indicators and believe that "if the economy improves, the Federal Reserve will take steps to push up interest rates."

Mr. Barbalet was among dealers who were skeptical about the strength of the U.S. economy, however. He said the decline in the civilian unemployment rate to a five-year low of 7 percent in August from 7.3 percent the previous month in large part reflected sharp swings among teenagers at a time when summer vacations were ending.

He said car sales exploded because of cut-rate financing.

In New York, the British pound tumbled to \$1.33 from \$1.3585

Thursday. Earlier, in London, sterling was quoted at \$1.326 against \$1.366 late Thursday.

Other late dollar rates in New York, compared with Thursday, included: 2.9220 DM, up from 2.8840; 2.41 Swiss franc, up from 2.373; 8.9125 French franc, up from 8.8; and 1.934 Italian lire, up from 1.921, and 241.85 Japanese yen, up from 240.75.

Other late rates in Europe, compared with Thursday, were: 2.9105 DM, up from 2.8395; 2.418 Swiss franc, up from 2.3473; 8.9775 French franc, up from 8.8; and 1.934.75 Italian lire, up from 1.899.7.

The South African rand was little changed from Thursday in late London trading, at about 40.9 U.S. cents.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 240.80 yen, up from 239.50 on Thursday.

New Menace From Debt

(Continued from Page 11)

posed tax revisions would have a damaging effect by eliminating the accelerated cost-recovery system and the investment tax credit, cutting company cash flows.

Mr. Kaufman urges increased federal regulation to keep the growth of debt under better control. He would enhance the powers of the Federal Reserve System and set up a new board of overseers to supervise all institutions that create credit, not just commercial banks.

Indeed, he wants greater international financial oversight to cope with the immense and accelerating growth of international debt. Mr. Kaufman was in London this week pressing his case for such international oversight upon the Group of 30, a body of leading financial authorities.

He is also calling for a new official credit-rating system. He contends that the private rating concerns cannot get as much information as can the government to do an adequate rating job. If the government published such reports, he contends, such disclosure would push managements to take strong remedial actions and preventive steps.

Do such ideas come too late? No one can be sure, but remedial measures may be crucial if they are to prevent what is happening in agriculture from becoming a general condition of financial vulnerability.

Company Results

Percent change in profits, in millions, are in parentheses unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Pearson

Canada

Seagram

1st Quarter

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

1985

1984

1983

1982

1981

1980

1979

1978

1977

1976

1975

1974

1973

1972

1971

1970

1969

1968

1967

1966

1965

1964

1963

1962

1961

1960

1959

1958

1957

1956

1955

1954

1953

1952

1951

BUSINESS PROFILE / Paula Stern of the ITC

Leading M*A*S*H Unit for Economic Casualties

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Her senior staff calls her "the general." She calls her agency "the M*A*S*H unit for America's economic casualties," referring to a popular U.S. television show about a medical unit in the Korean war. She ticks off numbers to show that at the front it is plenty hot.

Paula Stern heads a staff of 458 at the International Trade Commission, a federal body that helps the U.S. government decide whether to raise tariffs, set quotas or take other measures to protect industries battered by foreign competition.

One of its recent cases involved shoes. The commission ruled that the U.S. shoe industry has been severely injured by imports and was entitled to quota restrictions to shield it from further ravages. But President Ronald Reagan on Aug. 28 rejected proposals for quotas or tariffs on the products.

Mr. Reagan, indeed, occasionally rejects the ITC's recommendations. Last year the commission wanted to give the copper industry higher tariffs, but Mr. Reagan decided against any protection. He did, however, go along with the commission's proposals to protect stainless steel and motorcycles.

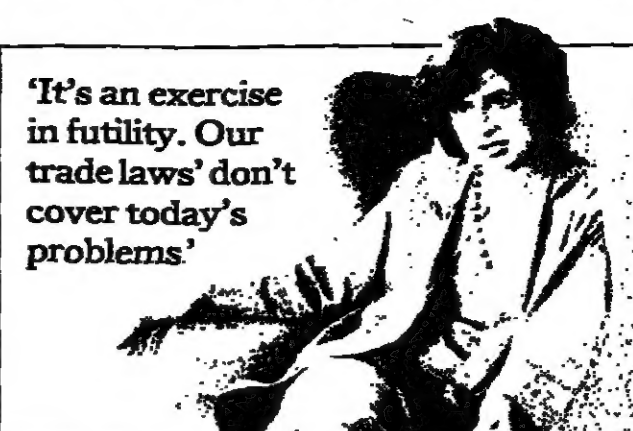
"We're the first place they come to," Miss Stern said. "Unfortunately, the U.S. trade-law system is being tested by an avalanche of requests for import relief. Our caseload grew by 88 percent between 1981 and 1984, and so far this year is up 26 percent."

Miss Stern bewails the state of the economy that has produced such industrial bleeding.

"Yes, we're the M*A*S*H unit, but we're also Sisyphus trying to push the rock uphill," she said. "It's an exercise in futility because our trade laws simply were not meant to deal with the kinds of problems we have today, like the sky-high dollar, which has rendered the entire economy vulnerable to imports."

These viewpoints strike some people as somewhat strange, coming from a woman who, before she became chairman, had a reputation as one of the most ardent "free traders" on the ITC. More recently

"It's an exercise in futility. Our trade laws don't cover today's problems."



her decisions have leaned in favor of protection.

But Miss Stern, 40 years old, a soft-spoken product of the Memphis, Tennessee, public schools, now calls herself a "fair trader," denying any inconsistency and adds: "I call them the way I see them."

Miss Stern has a doctorate in international affairs from the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts. She was a freelance journalist and specialist on Middle East and Soviet studies before coming to Washington 10 years ago to work as a legislative assistant to Senator Gaylord Nelson, the Wisconsin Democrat who is now head of the Wilderness Society.

After completing the book that became her Fletcher doctoral dissertation and was later published, "Water's Edge: Domestic Politics and the Making of American Foreign Policy," she was named to one of the six seats on the commission by President Jimmy Carter in 1978.

In June 1985, President Reagan appointed her to a two-year term as chairman, which gave her a \$100-a-month raise. The chairmanship pays \$71,000 a year, against \$69,000 received by the other commissioners.

She is the second woman to serve as chairman in the agency's 69-year history. Catherine Bedell, a legislator and educator from Yakima, Washington, was chairman in the late 1970s.

The chairman has the same vote as the other commissioners, about

the same size office suite, but a larger staff, reflecting the heavier administrative duties that fall within the job's purview.

"We're now looking for a new site," Miss Stern reported in an interview in her second-floor corner suite at 701 E Street in downtown Washington. On the walls are a set of reproductions of Daumier prints. On pedestals near a desk with a stuffed-in-box are terra cotta sculptures she made of her two children, Gabriel, 8, and Genevieve, 4, and of her husband, Paul A. London, a Washington economic consultant.

"I sculpt Wednesday evenings and on vacation," she said. She was once the youngest member of the Memphis Civic Ballet and still goes "from time to time" to do some

United Granted Time

To Rehire Pilot Trainees

United Press International

CHICAGO — A U.S. judge has ruled that United Airlines does not have to immediately rehire 500 pilot trainees who were fired for refusing to cross picket lines during a strike by pilots that ended in June.

U.S. District Judge Nicholas J. Buza, however, ordered United Thursday to give the trainees the next open 500 pilot positions. Replacement pilots were properly hired during the strike and had a right to keep their jobs, he ruled.

United Airlines, which has

about 10,000 employees, said

it would appeal the ruling.

The ruling came in a

case filed by the American

Flight Union, which repre-

sents the pilots. The union

said it was pleased with the

ruling and hoped it would

lead to other similar deci-

sions. The union also said

it would continue to fight

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pl'es, assemblies and piroettes at the Washington School of Ballet. She and her husband are also avid tennis players.

How does she fit all that into her already full schedule as a mother and head of one of Washington's most active agencies? "I get up early in the morning," she said with a shrug.

The commission's big move will be from one of the oldest buildings in Washington — a gracious marble building with Corinthian pillars, cantilevered staircases, lowered swinging doors and four-foot-thick walls begun six years before the Civil War — to "somewhere between the White House and Capitol Hill."

Why the move? The Smithsonian Institution had its eye on the building for another museum and was willing to put the money up to restore it. Among other things, the building has rats in the basement and cracks in the roof.

If it has become a figurative M*A*S*H unit in the 1980s, it actually was an Army hospital during the Civil War, according to some accounts, and Walt Whitman, as a male nurse, was reported to have tended some of the wounded there. (M*A*S*H stands for Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.)

Those who have watched "the general" cope with the trade casualties give Miss Stern a pretty good efficiency rating.

"I'd say she's developed an in-depth understanding of what it takes to keep the commission moving," said Bill Alberger, a former chairman and now a Washington trade lawyer. "From everything I've seen the trains are running on time."

Michael H. Stein, another trade lawyer who served as general counsel of the commission from 1977 to 1984, said of Miss Stern: "She does her homework. She's continued the process of upgrading the commission and making it effective." Miss Stern's parents, Lloyd and Fan Stern, ran a furniture store on Thomas Street in Memphis, which is where she says she developed her sense of business and fascination with both domestic and international trade.

"They loved commerce, and I guess some of it rubbed off on me," she said.

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Jobs Data Dries Up New-Issue Activity

By Christopher Pizzey

NEW YORK — New-issue activity in the dollar-straight market came to an abrupt halt Friday afternoon as the secondary market fell by as much as a point after unexpected news that the U.S. unemployment rate had fallen to 7 percent in August from 7.3 in July, dealers said.

In the morning, two dollar-straight issues had been launched and more were expected if U.S. markets had opened firmer. But the unemployment news led to active professional selling here and no further bonds emerged. Many of this week's new issues are now trading far outside their total fees, dealers noted.

Most operators had expected the U.S. unemployment rate to remain static, dealers noted. Nonfarm payroll had been forecast to rise by between 150,000 and 200,000, but the eventual increase was a jump of 288,000. "The figures were an unpleasant surprise to say the least," a trader at a U.S. bank said.

Friday's new bonds, an \$83-million bond for the Mortgage Bank of Denmark and a \$100-million issue

for Chasebrough Pond's Inc., both finished at a discount of about 2%, well outside their total 1% percent fees. Thursday's \$300-million bond for the Federal National Mortgage Association also suffered, closing more than a point lower on the day at a discount of about 3%.

The Mortgage Bank of Denmark bond pays 10 1/2 percent a year over five years and was priced at 100%. Lead managed by Citicorp Investment Bank, the bond was guaranteed by Denmark.

The Chasebrough Pond's issue had a six-year maturity, pays 10 1/2 percent a year and was priced at 99%. It was lead-managed by Shearson Lehman Brothers.

On the secondary market, dealers said that trading became hectic for a while after the U.S. unemployment figures were released. But they added, many operators were unwilling to mark prices down too far in case buying developed and they were left with large short positions to run over the weekend.

On the week, seasoned dollar straight shows a pointed fall stretching to well over a point in places, dealers said. Some noted that terms on new

issues still seemed to be quite tight, in spite of the market's weakness. Bonds totaling \$1.1 billion were launched this week.

Floating-rate notes appeared a little more resilient to the employment data than the dollar-straight sector, dealers added. Prices tended to show losses of 5 or 6 basis points, despite a jump of as much as 1/4 point in some period Eurodollar deposit rates. But, issues coming up for refinancing were underpinned by the rises in rates, they noted.

The Japanese convertible market ended lower on a combination of the yen's fall against a strong dollar and the prospect of further falls in underlying share prices, dealers said.

Dutch Inflation Unchanged

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch cost of living index rose 2.3 percent to a provisional 122.6 base 1980, in the year ended Aug. 15, the government said Friday. The percentage rise was unchanged from the year ended July 15.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1985 High Low 3 P.M. CLOS.

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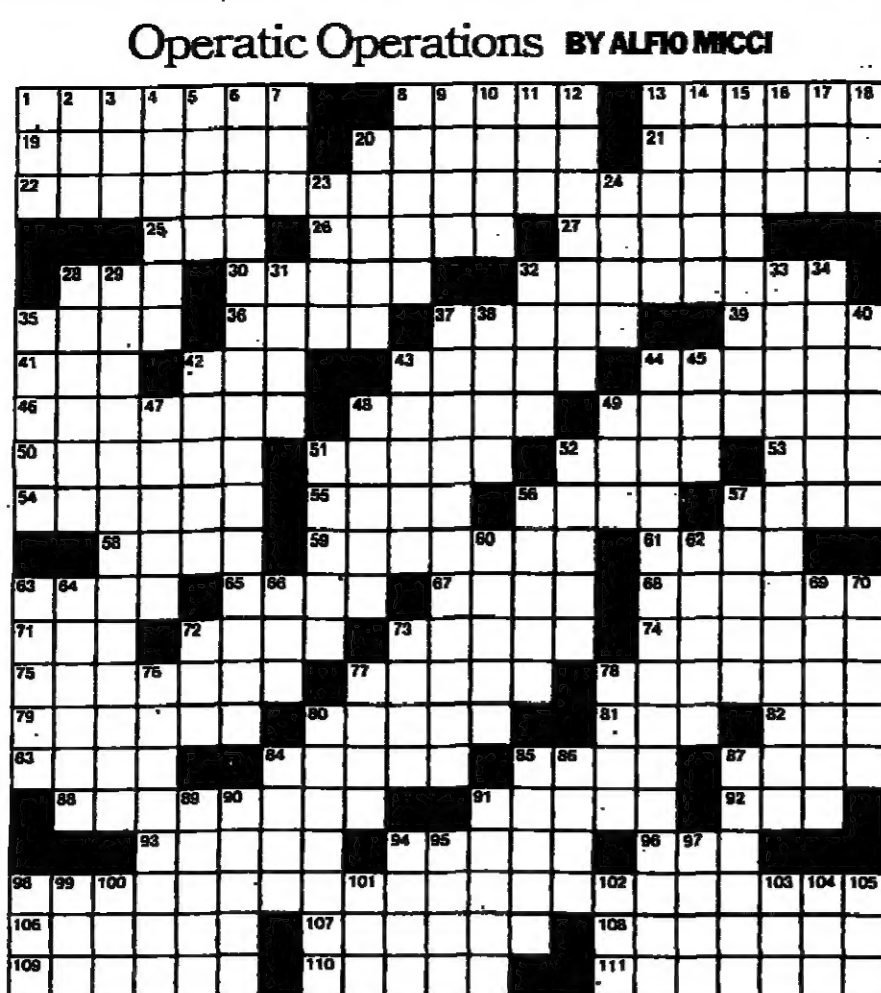
1 Please
8 S.A. Indian
13 Car decelerator
19 Composer
20 "Moonlight" or "Waldstein"
21 Uses the oven
22 Puccini
25 "Lord, is...?" - Matt.
26 Virtue; valor
27 European thrush
28 Like a balm
30 German appellations
32 Enroll
35 Coin of Iran
36 Waxed
37 Principle
39 Former D.C. nine
41 Brain-wave reading, for short
42 Finance abbr.
43 Cautious
44 Extent
46 Campaigner's concern
48 Cry of satisfaction

ACROSS

49 Turkish coin, to a Londoner
50 Esoteric
51 Like new bills
52 Part of G.I.
53 Remnant
54 Synthetic fabric
55 Mascagni fiore
56 Lotto's kin
57 Father of Diomedes of Thrace
58 Secular
59 Discernible
61 Noted Korean
63 Precocious test, for short
65 Washington's pursuer
67 Show patience
68 Disentangled, as fibers
71 Ending for cash or front
72 Iowa campus town
73 Indistinct
74 Elgar's "Variations"
75 Wagnerian hero
77 Covers a bet
78 Lear's eldest daughter

ACROSS

79 Uri or Zug
80 "Dead Souls" author
81 One—kind
82 Violinist Bull
83 Yesterday, to Pierre
84 Muscle
85 Norwegian king
87 Tulleries occupants
88 "Travesties" playwright
91 Cremona craftsman
92 "Loser," Beatles song
93 "You can—horse to water
94 Inspected the joint
96 Cumberland, e.g.
98 Prokofiev's saucy opus?
106 Unruffled
107 SOS signals
108 John or Jill
109 King and Mason
110 Dickens's Drood
111 Oats container



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DOWN

1 Time-zone abbr.
2 Music to an athlete's ears
3 Soul, in Savoie
4 Of a leg bone
6 Wagner's Parisian pilot?
7 River in SW England
8 Producer Alexander
9 French violinist: 18th century
10 Storm
11 Japanese admiral: 1843-1914

DOWN

12 Nonsense
13 Musically increase in vol.
14 Barber, at times
15 Author of "The Journey"
16 Verb ending
17 Rockies, e.g.
18 Erhard's therapy
20 Disseminate
23 TV series
24 Sprinkle
28 Mountainous region
29 What Fountain plays in a Mozart opus?
31 Host

DOWN

32 Dictator's phrase
33 Stableboy in a Smetana opus?
34 Always, poetically
35 Do upholstery
37 Lehar opus about a lady in despair?
38 Wyatt of the West
40 Pipe
42 Asian capital
43 Hot pepper
44 Unhappy outcome of a Mozart opus?

DOWN

45 Nosh
47 Revolutionist
48 Treasure—
49 Atop, for short
51 Yarn units
52 World's richest man
56 Heals
57 Eagle's perch
60 De Kooning prop
62 Political boss in McKinley's day

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63 Intonation
64 Sultans' palaces
66 Wine: Comb. form
69 Iago's wife
70 Pastoral spots
72 From—Z
73 Conjurer
76 Folding carriage
77 Affectionate
78 Assault

DOWN

80 Zoo attraction
84 Old radio's "Vic and..."
85 Hebrew measures
86 Burden
87 Undulation
89 Garden bloom
90 Does road
91 Wain
94 Crow's crop
95 Longfellow's bell town

DOWN

97 Uncouth fellows
98 Cooking abbr.
99 "Haw," TV variety show
100 Fumble
101 Long in the tooth
102 A, in Aachen
103 Chem. room
104 Bambi's aunt
105 Surface on a bldg. wall

REPRISE: The Extraordinary Revival of Early Music

By Joel Cohen and Herb Snitzer. 227 pages. \$25.

Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Robert Aubrey Davis

DURING THE 1960s, when a fantasy chronicle by an established medievalist named J. R. R. Tolkien achieved the status of scripture, albums began appearing mixing folk and Renaissance musical idioms. The guitarist John Renbourn introduced many to the splendors of ancient dance music. Judy Collins recorded a work by the 14th-century composer Francesco Landini. Even Grace Slick played the recorder on the Jefferson Airplane's "Surrealistic Pillow." And people wrote like this:

"In a world that seems to grow more and more indifferent to human need, a world where destruction seems to outpace creation, early music performers create music for anyone interested in enjoying, hearing and growing from the experience... to make our little field of specialized activity

BOOKS

reach across boundaries and fill the whole cosmos with the sounds of renewal and rebirth."

People still write like that. In fact, these words, from the introduction to "Reprise," were written by the performer and conductor Joel Cohen, who, as one might surmise, is from the '60s. The book is half his words and half Herb Snitzer's pictures of the players who have embraced long-dead music and breathed new life into it.

Like any instant history, "Reprise" is anecdotal and casual, witty and frustrating. There is satisfaction that lacunae are being filled, mingled with the nagging realization that this can't be the whole story. The sense of lost opportunity is not diminished by the fact that Cohen is one of the best people in the early-music field, musically and intellectually.

The rebirth of early music owes a great deal to Arnold Dolmetsch, born in 1858. In his eight decades, his impact was enormous, not only on the generation of Dame Sybil Thorndike, Joyce and Shaw, who were all affected by Dolmetsch concerts,

but on the generations whose influence lives today. Cohen recognizes that Dolmetsch lived to see his work seem hopelessly old-fashioned. Yet he goes on to show that each performer, each group added in some way to a kind of accumulated knowledge of what must remain forever impossible: to sing and play exactly as they did in 1385, or even 1785.

As early-music types began to tell the boys in the concert halls that they had been playing Bach wrong all these years, sparks began to fly. Using gambas instead of cellos and holding your bow a funny way, though now generally accepted, remains the hottest issue in this rebirth: "the challenge to established ways of performing late baroque and pre-classical music was by far the most controversial part of the whole early music movement."

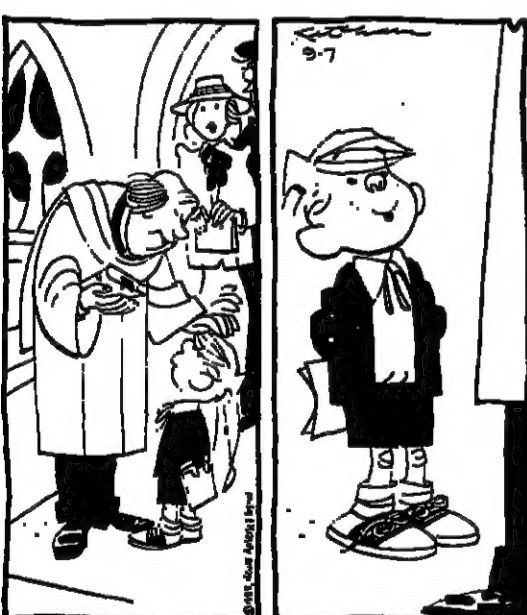
Which leads finally to that unanswerable question: Is it authentic? We can never have "just one scratchy 78-rpm disk from the 16th century" or "just one battered cylinder recording of the 12th-century troubadour Marcabru." From incomplete manuscripts, sometimes from the notational equivalent of chicken scratches, we must imitate the art of an age. Cohen reminds us that in the early 1950s white jazzmen tried to make an authentic revival of the New Orleans jazz of the 1920s; even with 78s, even with living practitioners to copy, the attempt was completely inadequate.

But a revival is not a return. In the most important and vital section of the book, Cohen asks, "Do we strive above all for objective knowledge about the music we play, or do we seek to create its inner experience?" Though he observes that "the dulcimer-strumming flower children have been overtaken by a newer generation of trained professionals," it is clear where his sympathies lie. The hypercritical approach, robes us of any perception of art behind the notes.

"We need the music of our ancestors," Cohen argues. "We need its calm and its passion, its sensuality and its grace. We need the opportunity this music affords us to come face to face with remote yet vitally important parts of our own selves."

Robert Aubrey Davis, a specialist in early music, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



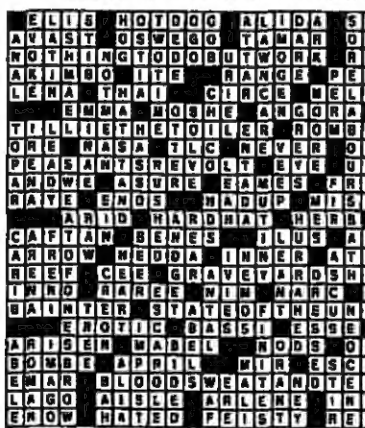
"DO YOU SAY A PRAYER BEFORE YOU EAT?"

"DON'T HAVE TO. MY MOM'S A GOOD COOK."

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Albania	6	4	F	8	6	F	
Amsterdam	59	44	10	50	30	F	
Athens	64	48	10	50	30	F	
Berlin	59	44	10	50	30	F	
Bombay	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Buenos Aires	79	64	10	50	30	F	
Calcutta	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Canton	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Chongqing	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Colon	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Hankow	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Harbin	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Hong Kong	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Kobe	82	72	12	54	34	F	
London	59	44	10	50	30	F	
Manila	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Medan	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Osaka	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Shanghai	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Singapore	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Taipei	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Tientsin	82	72	12	54	34	F	
Yokohama	82	72	12	54	34	F	

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 6
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				London			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
ABN	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
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ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788
ABN Holding	508	507	Hechtel	788	788	Hechtel	788

PEANUTS



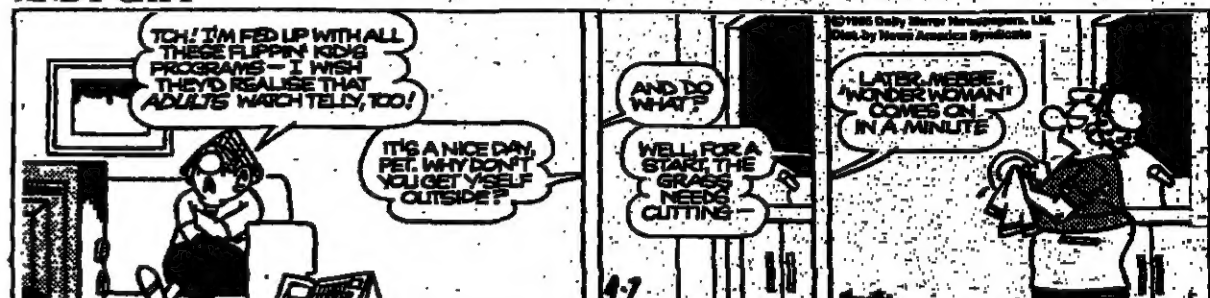
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Singapore				Stockholm			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80
Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80
Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80
Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80	2.80	Bank of Singapore	2.80
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NEW YORK POSTCARD

Road Workers' Woes

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sometimes they run you down and sometimes they ask you out. So it goes in the life of a flagperson on a summer road-construction project, according to Yvonne, the self-described flaggirl of First Avenue.

Motorists moving past painstakingly slowly will occasionally ask her out for dinner and dancing. You can get to know someone quite well at one time rotation per minute. Did she ever accept such an invitation? "You've got to be kidding!" she answered, waving traffic by with her orange flag. "Go out with a motorist? No way!"

Why? "One of them purposely ran me down," she said. "They get crazy at this time of year."

This is the season of the orange traffic cones, those annuals now blossoming on seemingly every thoroughfare, slowing traffic to a glacial pace and driving already beleaguered New York motorists to new levels of frustration.

They tend to take it out on the road workers. After breathing exhaust fumes, listening to jackhammers and watching radiators boil over, they glare, shout their favorite profanities, make obscene gestures and throw things at the crews.

Sometimes the motorists are so angry that they want to fight. Yvonne said she knows of flagpersons who have been assaulted.

"You can't lay down your life," said Timothy Robinson, a flagman working on a construction project at the corner of 102d Street and Third Avenue. "I tell them the street is closed, and when they say they don't care, I stand back and watch the cones fly."

Yvonne, an employee of Edgewood Contracting Co. of New York City, which, on this particular day, is installing water mains beneath upper First Avenue, would not divulge her last name for fear of crank telephone calls from motorists.

She was dressed in an orange hard hat, dark sunglasses, orange vest, jeans and work boots, and the spoke matter of factly of motorists cursing and spitting and throwing cigarette butts and soda cans at her as they drove by.

"New Yorkers complain about the streets and want them fixed," said Tony Fasulo, a City Bureau of

Highway Operations supervisor, "but they don't want to suffer one ounce of inconvenience."

The very sight of an orange cone sends Steve DeNiro into a rage, he said, as he drove his Porsche past some cones at a construction site on First Avenue. By this point of the construction season, it is as if a red flag were being waved in front of a bull, he said.

Mark Wilkes, a motorist eating lunch in his car on First Avenue, said he got a fender bender driving over the cones and squishing them under his tires.

"I'll tell you how bad it is," said Bill Jenkinson, who was reading a 1,100-page novel in a traffic backup caused by repairs on the Henry Hudson Parkway. "There have been people at some of the bad construction sites hawking food and drink to drivers, just like at the tunnels."

"It is absolutely amazing that we can get anything done in Manhattan," said Fasulo of the highway bureau, who was watching over the resurfacing project on 102d Street.

He said that 800,000 vehicles flowed into Manhattan each workday and that traffic began racing over the fresh asphalt when it was still warm. "There are hundreds and hundreds of festivals and bike-a-thons and demonstrations every year in New York," Fasulo said. "We start paving and a band comes marching up the street."

Brown added, "There are so many pedestrians that normal people just walk right into the cement or asphalt." New York City, he said, "has a lot, I mean a whole lot, of out cases, who jump in the cement on purpose and dance. We extract them, wash them off and send them on their way."

"Sometimes we find ourselves in the middle of drug busts or robberies," he said. "We often have to stop work and let the police come through, especially if they have their guns drawn."

The crews often have to wait for asphalt trucks caught in traffic. When the trucks were late returning from the asphalt plant, one of the workers said, "Probably ran into a road repair backup."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

British Cultural Boom Threatened by Fund Cuts

By Elaine Attias

LONDON — Whether in the downstairs snack bar at Liverpool's Everyman Theatre or in the offices of the chairman of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, the arts community of Britain is filled with fear, anger and, occasionally, despair. The worry is that the Thatcher government's stern monetarist economic policies are eroding the country's postwar cultural renaissance.

"Everything that we have painstakingly built up over 30 years is being destroyed," said Peter Hall in the South Bank offices where he directs the National Theatre. In the lobby, citizens sign petitions protesting funding cuts that Hall said forced him to close down the Cottesloe, the National's experimental theater, where "Glenngary Glen Ross" and Sam Shepard's "True West" first played.

The Thatcher government is blamed for not providing an adequate level of subsidy, on which the arts have come to depend since the end of World War II. It is charged that policies of retrenchment and privatization, applied to the arts, are on the way to wrecking the country's one big postwar success story.

In addition, Lord Alexander Horne-Tuthven, the Earl of Gowrie, was removed this week as arts minister in a reorganization of the Thatcher cabinet, leaving open the question of which direction Richard Luce, who has assumed Gowrie's responsibilities, will take.

Gowrie's policies were criticized by some in the arts community. Hall said, "At the Standard awards dinner this year, I heard Lord Gowrie get up and say, 'I am proud to be able to say that the West End theater is flourishing without a penny of subsidy.' On that very day, of the 40 shows in the West End, 19 had originated in the subsidized theater, to say nothing of the actors, writers, designers, lighting experts. Unfortunately we call it subsidy. If we called it investment, they might consider the whole matter differently."

The plight of the Royal Court Theatre, where the playwrights John Osborne, David Storey, Tom Stoppard and Harold Pinter saw their earliest works per-



Ian McKellen onstage: "A strange turnabout."

formed, is symptomatic of the problem. Deep cuts in its subsidy from the Arts Council has forced the company to less than half its normal production.

The Arts Council is the quasi-independent body that allocates most of the government arts funding. Museums and libraries are funded directly.

Regional repertory companies that were once innovative are also suffering. Last year Willy Russell, author of "Educating Rita," with its economical cast of two, was Britain's most widely produced playwright; it was the first time in memory that the honor had not gone to Shakespeare.

Ian McKellen, alternating in leads in the National Theatre's "Cotterloft" and "Wild Honey," said of subsidized companies: "Nicola Williamson, Glenda Jackson, Derek Jacobi, Edward Petherbridge, Judi Dench — this is where we all learned to act. The new thinking is that if something doesn't immediately make money it is either worthless, or suspect, or somehow immoral. A strange turnabout for a country that used

to believe if you made money you were somehow all those things."

Michael Alroy, writing in the Times Literary Supplement, described the Arts Council's decision this year to cut the total grant to literature in half as "utter wreckage."

"It is the beginning of a botchery that must take Britain out of the ranks of nations enjoying high culture," said John Calder, who runs a distinguished small publishing house out of a tiny office in Soho. Theodore Adorno, William Burroughs and Henry Miller are just a few of the writers Calder introduced to Britain. This year the Arts Council cut his grant by 28 percent. Next year he has been told he will get nothing.

The atmosphere seems far different from the spirit that animated the nation after World War II, when the Arts Council was born. "The arts are an integral part of civilized life," wrote Lord Arnold Goodman, an early Arts Council chairman. "A civilized government must support them. If it does not, it is falling short of its duty not only to present but to future generations as well."

Successive Labor and Conservative governments continued to increase arts funding modestly, but subsidies in Britain rarely contributed more than a small portion of the total costs. Enough money was committed, however, to nurture fledgling groups and artists, to allow for continuity and growth and to keep tickets affordable to all.

The result was a veritable cultural explosion that spawned a whole generation of gifted writers, directors and actors. Today, the arts community is worried that the people from whom it needs support — the arts minister and the chairman of the Arts Council — are ideologically in the enemy camp.

Before he was removed from his post, Gowrie said the government had reached a "plateau" in arts funding. "It's not that the party is over; it's just that the limits of hospitality have been reached."

The Arts Council, headed by Sir William Rees-Mogg, a former editor of The Times, is supposed to hold itself at arm's length from the government; Rees-Mogg is

perceived by his critics as too close.

"I am not someone who starts out with the assumption that the government is good for the arts," said Rees-Mogg. "I start out with the assumption they are likely to be bad."

He does, however, believe the Thatcher government made a mistake in denying the Arts Council's request this year for £120 million (£168 million) to keep pace with inflation. The council received £105 million.

Many view the idea of seeking help from the private sector with skepticism. Britain does not provide effective tax incentives for individual or corporate gifts. Private business sponsorship is running at less than £17 million annually.

Claus Moser, chairman of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, said, "The Royal Opera is just the kind of place private businesses like to support. But with all our advantages and all our efforts over many years, we are now asked to raise from the private sector something in the order of between four and six percent of our costs. If we are cut again next year we exist cannot continue."

The Tate Gallery recently held a packed public debate on "What Price Arts Sponsorship?" In the end, there seemed to be a consensus that corporate sponsorship, if not accompanied by adequate subsidies, provides few answers. Whenever the problem of arts funding in Britain is addressed these days, inevitably the United

States' model of tax incentives comes up.

Simon Jenkins, political editor of The Economist, recently came out in favor of a modified version of the American system for Britain. His proposal is for public subsidy, considerably larger than that in the United States, accompanied by tax incentives and pound-for-pound matching grants.

But there remains a powerful reluctance to forgo the subsidy system that until recently had proved so successful.

"It's sheer nonsense to think the American system is the panacea," said Alan Bowness, director of the Tate Gallery. "I believe in state funding. I don't think it's desirable — for the arts to be left to the private sector."

Opinion polls and recent by-elections show that the Conservatives running behind both Labor and the Liberal-Social Democrats in alliance. With elections still more than two years away, the question of arts funding and the role of the new arts minister will take have become important political issues.

Nathan Buchan, the Labor Party's shadow arts minister, has pledged to double the government's arts budget within a year of taking office.

Under the Conservatives, the really substantial cuts, it is said, will come in 1986, when the arts will lose the grants normally provided by the Greater London Council and the six other regional metropolitan councils, a tier of local government that the Conservatives, largely for political reasons, have voted to eliminate.

Will Thatcher, as some are beginning to hope, relent? Skeptics stand to outnumber the optimists. Virtually the whole British arts community is banding together in the newly formed National Campaign for the Arts to fight back on the political level.

"More people in London go to the theater than go to football matches," Peter Hall said. "We're going to mobilize them."

Elaine Attias, a Los Angeles writer specializing in the arts, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

PEOPLE

Country Stars Will Go On Rails to Aid Farmers

Merle Haggard and other country performers will begin a week-long whistle-stop journey on a chartered train Sept. 16 in Bakersfield, California, to dramatize the plight of American farmers. The train will arrive in Illinois on Sept. 22 and Haggard will join Willie Nelson, Bob Dylan, Neil Young and other stars in the Farm Aid benefit concert. Along the way the train will pick up country artists including Tammy Wynette, Lacy J. Dutton, Hank Snow and Jamie Fricke.

Princess Iva von Fürstenberg strongly denied Friday reports that she and Prince Rainier of Monaco planned to marry soon. This week she fled the Venice film festival to escape paparazzi eager for shots of her with the prince's elder daughter, Princess Caroline.

There may not be any real Rappaport on stage during the Broadway production "The Hot Chick," but next Thursday night the audience will more than make up for it. Every one of the 327 seats in the Averyan Place Theatre will be held by a Rappaport. Mark Rappaport, a Wayne, New Jersey, president of a food service company, sent out letters to all Rappaports in telephone directories within 150 miles of New York and reserved the theater for a Rappaport-only evening. Ticket requests have come in from as far away as California.

Billy Graham will lead several services in the Romanian district of Transylvania, where Baptist congregations have been thriving in spite of strict state control, according to Ed Ploughman, a spokesman for the Southern Baptist evangelist. Graham begins a 15-day tour of Romania and Hungary on Sunday.

A Swedish artist and her Soviet fiancé have been reunited in Stockholm after she went on a hunger strike for three weeks to pressure Soviet authorities to let him out of the country. Marie-Anne Farverg, 30, had not stopped her last May. Valentin Yarov's plane landed in Paris but she would not get in. "I dare not believe it until I see him," she said shortly after Yarov, 33, a journalist, arrived at the airport. The couple met last year.

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